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ALLIES CONFER ON POLICY CONCERNING AFFAIRS IN GREECE

General Object of Premiers Is to
Decide on Allied Attitude in
Event of the Former Greek
King Returning to the Throne

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Friday)—The allied conference commenced at 4 p. m. today at Downing Street. The French party includes George Leygues, the French Premier, Philip Berthelot, Secretary-General of the French Foreign Office, Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador in London, along with other members of the French Embassy. Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon and Sir Maurice Hankey represent Great Britain. Today's conference, The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative quarters, will be of an informal and preliminary character, the general discussion taking place on Sunday. It is expected that as John Giotiti, the Italian Premier, has indicated his inability to be present, Count Sforza will take his place and it is hoped that he will arrive on Sunday morning in time for the conference.

Greece's Trading Position

As already stated, the general object of the meeting is to deal with the Greek crisis and to decide on the attitude to be taken by the Allies in the event of former King Constantine returning to the Greek throne. As to the report that George Rallis, the new Greek Premier, will join the conference in London, The Christian Science Monitor is informed that this is contingent on the Allies' decision. The importance of the Greek question cannot be overestimated, when it is considered in conjunction with the unruffled treaty of Sevres and with the fact that Greece is the point of confluence of the two great branches of trade which meet in the Levant, one coming from the Black Sea with products of the South Russian wheat fields, and the other through the Suez canal from the Far East.

The allied policy toward Russia, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, will also be discussed, but it is not held likely that the French Premier will participate in the trade agreement contemplated by Great Britain.

The Russian trade agreement with Britain has now received the finishing touches by the Board of Trade and will any day be handed to Leonid Krassin and probably put before the House of Commons simultaneously.

As to the German reparations, this question will be barely touched upon as France and Britain are in agreement regarding this matter and will await the result of the Brussels conference, where the Germans will meet the allied financial experts. Mr. Leygues and his party arrived last night at Victoria station from Paris, and were met by Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Derby and members of the French Embassy. It is reported that they will return on Monday.

Mr. Veniselos' Views

He Declares Greeks Know How
Constantine Worked Against Allies

PARIS, France (Friday)—Eleutheros Veniselos, former Premier of Greece, talking to the correspondents of Paris newspapers at Nice last night, said that King Constantine could not return to Greece. He declared that Constantine had urged Bulgaria to attack Serbia. "Constantine cannot return to Greece," said Mr. Veniselos, "in spite of all the noise made around his name. The Greek people do not know much, but all the same, they know it was Constantine who early in the great war gave up Fort Rupel, in Macedonia, to the Germans and Bulgarians. Serbia knows that late in June, 1915, Constantine sent for Mr. Passarof, Bulgarian Minister in Athens and asked why Bulgaria did not attack Serbia, saying: 'Go ahead, you have nothing to fear while I am here, for I will never allow the Greek Government to go to the aid of Serbia.'"

"If Prince George, the Duke of Sparta, should mount the throne, he would quickly realize, as did his brother, King Alexander, that it is not sufficient to sell himself to the Kaiser in order to reign like his father. So far as the Greeks are concerned, at the present moment, Alexander or George would amount to the same thing. As to the Allies, if Greece continues the same friendly and helpful policy which was mine, the entente nations have no reason for fighting any of her."

Mr. Veniselos expressed confidence that the people of Greece would not tolerate a departure from his policy in Asia Minor. A correspondent remarked that in entente countries there was talk of suppressing, in whole or in part, the advantages given Greece by the terms of the treaty with Turkey.

"Yes, I know," was the former Premier's reply, "politicians talk so, but not, I hope, governments. We are passing through a severe ordeal, but that is not a reason for upsetting the whole policy of Europe. I await the outcome with confidence and with a heart full of hope. The question is about to be thrashed out in London by the Premiers of Great Britain and France and a representative of Italy."

This question is relative to the program to be followed by Europe.

"Part of it refers to Greece, and this feature is being discussed with interest, and is found even exciting. That being so, we are not beaten, and the struggle continues. Whatever my adversaries may say, unless they want to destroy the future of Greece, they will be obliged to carry on the national policy I pursued through so many trials."

"Even if the country be weary, and perhaps unjust too, the Greek army remains at its post. It has not suffered from the demoralization created in the rear. It holds firm under its new commander-in-chief, and this I can say emphatically, for it is a question I have carefully studied with the most competent of my assistants—we can hold defensively the front in Greece Asia. If the existing Greek Government departs from my policy, I am convinced the people will not tolerate it, for returning soldiers will tell what they did, and what they might have done, and thus they will create an atmosphere of action around them."

Italian Delegate Departs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ROME, Italy (Friday)—The "Tribuna" announces that Count Charles Sforza, the Foreign Minister has left for London, while John Giotiti, the Premier, remains in Italy. Writing on the subject of the new interallied conference the "Tribuna" declares that the Italian policy is dictated by the basic rule of allowing absolute liberty to the Greek people to settle their own interior affairs and to place Turkey in such a position that she will be able to live.

Greeks to Vote on Dynasty

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—The reasons for holding a plebiscite in Greece on December 5, with regard to the return of former King Constantine to the throne, are given in the Cabinet's proclamation of the plebiscite, made public today. This says:

"By the elections, the Greek people expressed their will clearly on the question of the dynasty to those who had cast doubt upon the rights of Constantine, but a plebiscite will be held so that the people may again emphasize their will and in order to show that the throne obeys its motto: 'My strength lies in the people's love.' Therefore a secret vote will be held on December 5, authorizing the government to beg the King to return to the throne."

COURT ENJOINS LIQUOR SALES

Judge Landis Issues Injunctions
Against 69 Chicago Dealers
—Owners of Property Will
Be Responsible for Violations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Injunctions restraining 69 dealers from further selling of liquor in violation of the law have been issued by United States Judge K. M. Landis. The dealers who were served with injunctions are the same against whom abatement proceedings were asked for by Edward J. Brundage, Attorney-General, on Wednesday. It was announced at the same time that the injunctions were issued that 100 more saloonkeepers would be brought into court immediately to show cause why their establishments should not be closed as public nuisances.

The request that the places enjoined be closed permanently was denied by Judge Landis, who said that he had no power under the law to issue such an injunction until after final judgment was passed. The injunctions restrain the saloonkeepers from further violating the law and forbid them to remove from their premises any intoxicating liquors or trade fixtures, while the owners of the properties are also enjoined from allowing the illegal practices to continue. They were informed that they would be held equally responsible for violations of the law which they permit on the part of their tenants. Both Judge Landis and Assistant District Attorney assured the landlords of consideration if they showed willingness to cooperate with officials in enforcing the law.

Property owners who were haled into court for the proceedings were told that if they would go into the state courts and institute ouster proceedings against the men who were violating the law upon their premises, the Attorney-General's office would lend them the investigators who had gathered the evidence for the present cases.

Violations of the court's orders by the selling of liquor may now result in any dealer who has been restrained by injunction being sentenced to an indeterminate term of imprisonment without the formality of a trial by jury. Most of the places enjoined are soft drink places and they are to be allowed to continue business.

HAITI INQUIRY RESTRICTED

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—The Naval Court of Inquiry now in session here has restricted its investigation to allegations that natives have been killed or mistreated by American marines. The people of Haiti had an impression that the court was sent here to investigate all grievances. Hundreds of letters have been sent in. Some of them complained that officers had failed to pay rent for their quarters.

FALLACY SEEN IN JAPAN'S ARGUMENT

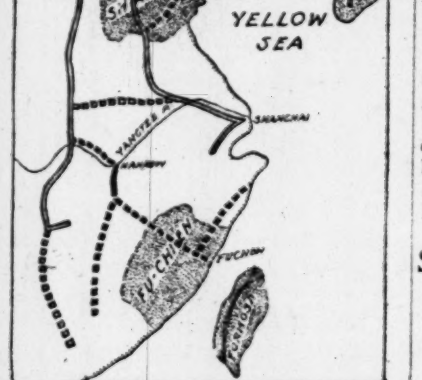
Contention for "Monroe Doctrine
of Far East" Is Attacked by
Charles Hodges, Who Says
China Is an American Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Japan's oft repeated contention that in her policy with reference to China she is merely maintaining a Monroe Doctrine of the Far East is called fallacious by Charles Hodges, lecturer on the Far East at New York University and assistant director of the Far Eastern Bureau.

"Japan has but one claim to a special position in China's future," Mr. Hodges says, "and that is based on herself to be nothing more than an apt pupil of the policies of European diplomacy. That the United States stood for integrity of commercial opportunity and China's right to self-development, while Japan was bent on achieving the domination of the East, became more apparent after the Russo-Japanese War, by which Japan attempted to make herself the self-appointed guardian of China's future."

"Fourth, while the United States attempted to strengthen the Chinese Republic in its struggle for stability, Japan, between 1915 and 1918, made the most far-reaching and open assaults on Chinese integrity of any power in the history of Far Eastern relations. This was marked by the 21 demands of 1915, suppressed as long as possible from even Japan's allies, and which would have made China a vassal of Japan; the constant meddling in Chinese internal politics to prevent the development of a strong government; the securing of a mortgage on China's economic resources and the systematic undermining of the Chinese administration—these mark the foundations of Japan's self-appointed guardianship of the East from the aggressions of the powers."



CHINESE RAILWAYS.
JAPANESE RAILWAYS PROJECTED.
DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication.

Japan's struggle hold on Peking

her geographic proximity to the Chinese Republic. Beyond the natural responsibility which that position as a neighbor of China confers, Japan has no more superior rights in China's future than has the United States in Canada because Canadians and Americans are neighbors.

"That Japan is establishing only what her statesmen call, for foreign consumption, a 'Monroe Doctrine' is far from the truth. Notwithstanding the great difficulties confronting Secretary of State Lansing, during the war he refused to underwrite any such Japanese proposal, because he realized, as others in the Democratic Administration seemed inclined to forget, that the future of 400,000,000 Chinese was as much a problem of the United States as it was for the Japanese Empire."

Difference in Policy

"First, internationally speaking, there is a great difference between the policy of the United States toward the American republics and the Japanese purpose in the Far East. The Monroe Doctrine has been the national corner stone of our foreign policy for almost a hundred years. It has the international sanction of time and the tacit recognition of the powers, who have never successfully challenged it. The Japanese proposition has no standing, so to speak, because it is a piece of diplomatic luck, the product of the great war. Naturally it violates the only national policy of China, underwritten by the powers, that of the open door for the commerce of all nations and the maintenance of China's integrity, accepted by the great powers 20 years ago under the leadership of America."

"Secondly, the interests of the United States as a power antedate those of Japan in China. When Japan was keeping herself excluded from world politics, the United States was an active party in bringing China into modern international life. The first American treaty with China, that of 1844, followed on half a century of Chinese-American trade. Japan's resumption of political relations with China really only began in 1855, and it was not until 1896 that Japan negotiated with the Chinese Empire a commercial treaty similar to that of the United States. During all this period of opening the Far East to Western intercourse, the United States stands out as the only power not resorting to the use of force, and especially as the only great power in Chinese affairs which attempted to conserve the rights and interests of China."

Contrast in Aims

"Thirdly, regarding the maintenance of China's integrity and the equality of commercial opportunity for all nations, American statesmanship has been and is preeminent in the Far East. The open door notes of 1899 and 1900, by which Secretary of State Hay saved China from partition and pledged the powers to abstain from economic monopoly, are landmarks in international relations. In all this Japan, whose war with China in 1894 had revealed the Chinese weakness, showed

FULL FREEDOM IN MANDATED STATES

United States to Insist Upon
Equality and Cooperation in
the Development and Exploitation
of Their Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Complete freedom, complete equality, reciprocity and cooperation in the development and exploitation of the resources of mandated territory is the basic maximum of the United States Government in the controversy that has arisen over the obligations, powers and duties of the countries which have been awarded mandates of areas of the world that are not politically or economically independent.

This, it was indicated yesterday, is the interpretation of the note sent by the State Department to the British foreign office with reference to the oil resources of Mesopotamia and Palestine. It was made clear at the department that this government feels that it has based its case on fundamentals the universal acceptance of which is regarded as necessary to eliminate economic friction and international discord of a serious character.

Officials of the department are still confident that the fundamentals outlined in the Colby note of this week and which were in fact set forth by President Wilson in his note to the powers on the Turkish Treaty will prove acceptable to the British government and the other allied and associated powers.

China an American Problem

"Fifthly, today the only constructive international policies having the future of China as their object are being made real under the leadership of the United States in the new China consortium. This consortium is really an outcome of the Knox diplomacy of 1909 and 1910, which Japan, with the aid of her Russian partner, succeeded in checkmating. Its resuscitation, through the natural advantages which any such idea of joint international actions gains from our present closer world association, is America's recognition of her paramount responsibilities on the Pacific and of the fact that China is an American problem."

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR ARAB TRIBES PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—As showing that progress is being made in the settlement of the question of self-government for the Arab tribes of Mesopotamia, the following messages which have been exchanged between the British Government and His Highness the Naib of Baghdad, president of the provisional Council of State of Mesopotamia, are of interest. The British Government to the Naib:

"His Majesty's Government is much gratified to learn that you have felt able to accept the presidency of the newly formed Council of State. It appreciates your patriotism and public spirit in thus identifying yourself with the preliminary steps that are being taken under the guidance of the British High Commissioners toward the creation of a National Government in Iraq."

"His Majesty's Government is confident that your action will cause widespread gratification, both inside and outside Iraq and it offers you cordial good wishes for the success of your labors for the welfare of your country."

The reply of the Naib to the government runs: "I tender hearty thanks for the good wishes expressed in the message received from His Majesty's Government, and beg to state that the interests of both the British and Arab races are one, and both are linked together with bonds of sincerity. I am confident that both nations will proceed hand in hand toward success and assist in furthering peace and prosperity."

ECONOMIC MEETING DELAYED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—The economic conference between Austria and Hungary, which was to have taken place at Presburg the first few days of December, has by common consent, been postponed until January 15. The place of meeting has also been changed to Vienna.

GOVERNMENTS IN OIL BUSINESS

In the second place, the recent tendency of several European governments to go into the oil business on their own account has raised a difficult question and one which American private operators regard with considerable concern. They are averse to the idea that they may in the future have to compete in the foreign fields not with private individuals and companies, but with governmental enterprises and the prestige that accrues therefrom.

On this last point it is believed probable the departure recently indicated in British policy when the government became a stock owner in production.

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NOTABLE FIGURE IN SINN FEIN AFFAIRS

ISTAKEN IN DUBLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Dublin Correspondent

LONDON, England—Three months ago I sat opposite Arthur Griffith in the attic of a Dublin house. Outside there was a wilderness of leads and chimneys; inside there was not much seen of a more prevailing comfort. A deal table, at which he sat writing, stacks of literature littered about the room and piled on the mantel shelf. That is all there is to be said of his surroundings. As for Griffith himself, I had been warned that I would find him silent and difficult to get under way, and the warning fitted him exactly. As, however, we spoke of Ireland and its history, he became more and more interested. His listlessness passed away. He ceased stammering gently with his fingers on the table, and became more and more animated. The conversation was not in the nature of an interview, though if every word had been taken down it would not have advanced the case of Dublin Castle half an inch at the assizes, if to the assizes Griffith goes. It was a semi-historical, semi-political conversation undertaken largely with a view to judging how the country could best be helped, and what chance there was of an arrangement being reached between Sinn Fein and the government.

INDIAN ELECTIONS PROCEED SMOOTHLY

Despite the Efforts of the Non-Cooperators, Headed by Mr. Ghandi, There Is Now No Dearth of Candidates for Office

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The elections throughout India are on the whole progressing smoothly and satisfactorily, notwithstanding the efforts on the part of the non-cooperators, headed by Mahatma Ghandi, to bring about the opposite results. Almost every effort, short of physical force, has been made by the non-cooperative movement to prevent candidates from presenting themselves for election to the legislative councils.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by a British official that the latest reports show that in one constituency only has this policy been successful. Taking the Punjab as an example where the non-cooperators might have been expected to be in the ascendancy, the informant stated that the latest information showed that 182 candidates presented themselves for 52 seats. For Mr. Ghandi to say that many had withdrawn their candidature is perfectly true, but he might have added that, in the great majority of cases, candidates made a virtue of necessity and gracefully withdrew because they had absolutely no chance of election.

Mr. Ghandi Disappointed

Mr. Ghandi, it was stated, is disappointed and desperate in the knowledge that his campaign—certainly as far as education and law are concerned—is a complete failure. He has made it quite clear, both in public speeches and through his organs "Young India" and "Navijan," that he considers himself fully justified in taking whatever steps he deems fit in order to gain converts to his movement. This is looked upon by British authorities as a thinly veiled threat to use force.

The Government of India is anxious that the elections should be completed without the occurrence of any incident that might confuse the issue, and will avoid any interference on its part, unless the native press or non-cooperators become too violent. Capital has also been made by non-cooperators out of the internal, economic and labor conditions, for like the rest of the world, India is suffering from high prices and lack of employment and the agitators have not hesitated to use these conditions as arguments in their favor, for propaganda work.

Home Rule Demanded

Many strikes, that have taken place, can be traced to agitators who are going to any extreme, short of violence, to encourage a "down tools" policy, imported by British labor parties with whom Indian labor is in close touch. The informant stated that the strike movement, however, seems to have reached its zenith. And with the settlement of the postal strike, it is hoped to see a steady decrease in that form of non-cooperation. Mr. Ghandi still uses the discontent of the Muhammadan population in Turkey with the treaty of Sevres and the failure of the government of India to punish the parties responsible for the Punjab shootings as corner stones in his propaganda work, and has now added to his program a definite demand for complete Home Rule throughout India.

ELECTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA MAY BE SOON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Friday)—The chief committee of the South African Party has definitely decided on the resignation of the present party ministry at an early date. An electoral manifesto has been drafted, making the constitution question the main issue. General Smuts, the Prime Minister, is conferring with the Unionist leaders with the idea of ending the present unsatisfactory political position. The election will probably be held in January, and it is considered that the decision will clearly indicate the feeling of the country with regard to republicanism.

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was Ireland's for the asking, for the sake of the ideals over which the extremists as usual were dreaming. The position of the moderates toward the murders was simply this. The perpetrators had been goaded by their weakness into this attempt to defeat England. We do not approve of what they have done, on the contrary, we deplore it very much, but we will not condemn them, much less will we dishonour them. The attitude was a positive necessity in a movement such as that of Sinn Fein, but it contained in itself the seeds of defeat. Yet every Sinn Feiner or sympathizer with Sinn Fein who was to be met in Dublin made use of it.

Mr. Griffith's Policy

Griffith himself looked forward to victory by peaceful means, and he made this clear as he sat slumming on his table. That he really believed that he was wearing out the strength of England, and that the Prime Minister would be driven to giving Sinn Fein its own terms, he made abundantly clear. But, as is often the way with the man in the fight, he could not see what was happening in the next field. He dwelt on the success of the policy of the peaceful revolution without ever suspecting, it seemed to the on-looker, that the government would, one day, take advantage of its strength, to deal some smashing blow, or series of blows, which would upset all his calculations. Nor did he seem to realize the tremendous impression which the murders were making on sympathetic public opinion on the other side of St. George's Channel. In short, he seemed to mistake condemnation of reprisals for condemnation of outrage. And on that blunder Sinn Fein appears to be wrecking itself.

There is, it need scarcely be said, nothing that is new to Griffith in sleeping in Bridewell. He has been in prison twice, at all events, for long periods. For months past he has slept wherever the sense of security seemed to advise, though he had gone openly about Dublin during the day. All the time, however, he has made no secret that he felt arrest might come at any moment. When I asked for an appointment with him I was warned, quite seriously, that I would have to take my chances of having to explain my presence if the house were raided while I was in it. And there can be little doubt that Mrs. Griffith was perfectly sincere when she declared that they would both probably sleep much more soundly on the night of the arrest, with the suspense gone, than they had for weeks before.

That Griffith is the real head of the moderate wing of Sinn Fein, the wing that counts, there is not a shadow of doubt. His presence is bound to be missed tremendously by the movement, but Mr. Lloyd George could hardly have a better hostage to fortune with whom to discuss the Irish question, and the means to a settlement.

Report on Raids

British Embassy in Washington Issues Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The British Embassy last night gave out a statement reading in part as follows:

"The following is an official report issued by the British Government on the murders perpetrated by Sinn Feiners in Dublin on Sunday: There were eight raids made by members of the Sinn Fein murder gang, which resulted in 14 men being killed and six being injured, including one Sinn Feiner. Four of the murderers were caught redhanded. The details of the murders are as follows:

"Case A. 28 Eristoff Terrace. One murder. The murderer's leader rang the bell and asked the maid for Colonel Fitzgerald. She disclosed the whereabouts of the bedroom of Colonel Fitzgerald. The leader then called on about 20 men who were placed in position in the hall. The leader entered Fitzgerald's room. The maid heard his shouts and the assassin's voice saying: 'Come on!' Four shots were fired. The police found the body in bed. All the shots were fired at pointblank. Fitzgerald was unarmed and was the son of a Tipperary doctor who had been recently employed as a defense officer at the police barracks in Clare. Some time ago he was kidnapped by Sinn Feiners who tried to shoot him with his own revolver which missed fire. They then dragged him to a field, propped him against a wall and fired at him. He leapt over the wall and escaped. He was only a few days out of hospital before he was assassinated.

Officers Answer Call

"Case B. 22 Lower Mount Street. One murder. Two further murders resulting nearby. House bell was rung and as the maid opened the door 20 men rushed in and demanded to know the bedrooms of Mr. Mahon and Mr. Peel. Mahon's room being pointed out they entered and five shots were fired immediately at a few inches range. Mahon was killed. At the same time other Sinn Feiners attempted to enter Peel's room. As the door was locked 17 shots were fired through the panels. Peel escaped uninjured. Meanwhile another servant hearing the shots shouted from an upper window to a party of officers who had left Beggar's Bush Barracks to catch the early train southward for duty. These officers at once attacked the house, after dispatching two of their number, Temporary Cadets C. A. Morris and Frank Garnish, to their depot for reinforcements. They chased the assassins through the house and captured one, whom their fire had wounded, and three others, all of whom were armed. Reinforcements on arrival were asked as to the whereabouts of Morris and Garnish.

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Delicious candied figs packed ready for shipment. \$1.00 per 1 lb. box. Postage prepaid in U. S. A. Try a box for your Holiday needs. A. H. ROYCE, 832 So. Main St., Los Angeles, California.

They replied 'We know nothing—they never arrived at the depot. We came on hearing the firing.' Search was made and the bodies of Morris and Garnish were found by a Red Cross nurse, lying in a neighboring garden. They had apparently been intercepted by the murderers' pickets, who led them to the back of a house, placed them against the wall and murdered them. Morris lived at Mitcham, was lieutenant, Machine Gun Corps, with which he had served in France. He was aged 22. Garnish had 15 years' service in the army and lived in Hall. Mahon on the previous night had told Peel to be especially watchful, as he was being followed.

Boy Admitted Raiders

"Case C. At Brianna, 117 Northampton Road. Murder of one officer and two civilians. Just before 9 in the morning a party of between 12 and 20 armed men knocked at the door and it was opened by a boy of 10 years, the son of Mr. Smith, the householder. The men rushed into the house and dragged Mr. Smith and Captain McLean, who were in bed with their wives) into a front spare bedroom. Mr. Caldwell, the brother of Mrs. McLean, was thrust in beside them and all three were shot. Captain McLean and Mr. Smith were dead before an ambulance could arrive. Mr. Caldwell is seriously wounded. Mr. Thomas Henry Smith, a civilian about 45 years of age, leaves a wife and three children. Captain McLean, who served with the rifle brigade during the war along with his brother-in-law, Mr. John Caldwell, a native of Prestwick, Scotland, had come to Ireland with the view of securing employment in the police. Captain McLean leaves a wife and child. Both Mrs. Smith and Mrs. McLean were in the house when their husbands were murdered. It is said that the assassins dragged their victims to an empty room to murder them, as Captain McLean when overpowered implored them not to murder him under his wife's eyes. On completing their dastardly work the murderers ran out of the house and disappeared.

Wife Aided Husband

"Case D. 92 Lower Baggot Street. One murder. A party of readers, numbering a dozen, were let in by the landlady, Mrs. Slack, and asked for Captain Newbury, court-martial officer, who lived there with his wife. Seeing the crowd, the landlady rushed upstairs in terror and saw nothing of the subsequent happenings. The murderers knocked at Newbury's door. Mrs. Newbury opened it and seeing the crowd of men with revolvers, slammed the door in their faces and locked it. The men burst the door, but the Newburys escaped to an inner room. Captain Newbury and his wife, together, tried to hold the door against them and almost succeeded in shutting it, when the men fired through the door, wounding Newbury, who managed to get to the window, flung it open and was half way out when the murderers burst into the room. Mrs. Newbury flung herself in their way but they pushed her aside and fired seven shots into Newbury's body. Mrs. Newbury's resolution and her subsequent grief strongly affected the police. The police officers especially noted that the murderers in this case, as in two or three others, made diligent search for papers, hoping, perhaps, to find and abstract documents or evidence on which military law officers were working.

Upper Pembroke Street

"Case E. 23 Upper Pembroke Street. Two officers murdered and four wounded. The residence of Mrs. Gray was raided at 9 this morning by about 20 men, some of whom came on bicycles. The house consisted of several flats. The raiders, armed and undisguised, held up a maid on the stairs and Mrs. Gray, the proprietress, who was leaving her room. The house appeared to be familiar to them, as they broke into parties and went to various parts of the house. Ten to 12 shots were heard, and following these the assassins decamped. Mrs. Gray and her maid visited the rooms immediately and found that Major Dowling (Grenadier Guards) had been killed at his bedroom door. Captain Price of the Royal Engineers was found dead in his room. Next door was Captain Kentside (Lancashire Fusiliers), whose wife most gallantly struggled with the murderers and thereby frustrated their purpose. He was wounded.

Colonel Woodcock was fired at as he came down stairs. He appeared to have taken the raiders who were in the hall unawares. He called out to Colonel Montgomery, who, coming out of his room, was wounded. Turning toward his room to secure a weapon, Colonel Woodcock was also wounded. Colonel Woodcock and Colonel Montgomery both belong to the Lancashire Fusiliers. A sixth officer, Mr. Murray of the Royal Scots, was also wounded as he descended the stairs.

"Case F. 38 Upper Mount Street. Two murders. House entered 9:40

THEATRICAL BOSTON

EVER 8:00
Wed. & Sat. 8:00
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FRANCIS A. DEWOLF
WILSON & HOPPER
IN A BRILLIANT REVIVAL OF THE FAMOUS COMEDY
ERMINIE
AND STAR CAST

NEW YORK

Good Times
AT THE
HIPPODROME
Sells Selling 3 Weeks in Advance

a. m., 20 armed and unmasked men let in by a servant, Katherine Farrell, who unwittingly pointed out rooms occupied by Lieutenant Ames of Grenadier Guards and Lieutenant Bennett of R. A. S. Motor Transport. The maid rushed upstairs and told officer, sleeping on the upper floor and another male lodger that murder was being done down stairs. A fusillade of shots were heard; when they came down stairs they found two bodies in Ames' bedroom. Bennett was evidently dragged from his own bedroom into his brother officer's room, where both were shot together.

"Case G. Gresham Hotel, Sackville Street. Two murders. A party of 15 to 20 men entered open door of hotel. They held up the boots and the head porter. With revolvers they forced the latter, Hugh Callaghan, to lead them to the room occupied by Ex-Capt. Patrick McCormack, Army Veterinary Corps, and Lieut. L. E. Wilde. One of the Sinn Feiners carried a huge hammer. They knocked first at room 14, occupied by Wilde. He opened and asked 'What do you want?' For answer three shots were fired simultaneously. The party then moved to room 24. They entered the room and found McCormack sitting in bed reading a newspaper. Without a word five shots were fired.

"Case H. 119 Lower Baggot Street. One murder. Raid presumably as in other cases. Captain Baggally, court-martial officer, shot. When police arrived every occupant of the house had left and no witnesses were available to describe the circumstances. Baggally had lost a leg in the war and was a barrister by profession.

At Croke Park

"The occurrences at Croke Park in the afternoon were as follows: 'The civil authority has reason to believe that the Sinn Fein gunmen responsible for the carefully planned atrocities described above were in the crowd at the football match. As was their duty, they sent a force of police supported by soldiers to the place to arrest the murderers. As they surrounded the park the police were fired on by Sinn Fein pickets. The fire was returned in self-defense and 10 men were killed. The firing was not indiscriminate and no woman was hit. Some arrests were made. It was the intention to warn the crowd of the football park through a megaphone of the intended search. The resistance encountered at the outset made this impossible and the firing produced a panic and stampede in which men and women trampled on and injured one another. It appears probable that the desperadoes who opened fire on the police deliberately counted on producing a panic in the hope that in the confusion the murderers would escape.

"It is wholly contrary to the facts to suggest that this deplorable occurrence partook in any way of the nature of a reprisal."

Tributes Paid to Fallen Officers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—Judging by the thousands of people, who lined the route today from Euston to Westminster, the government has rightly interpreted the wishes of the public by arranging for a public procession in London of the British officers killed in Dublin last Sunday. The officers were conveyed through Dublin yesterday from George V Hospital to North Wall.

In compliance with the government's wish as a mark of respect, all business was suspended and many thousands of people lined the thoroughfares and reverently bared their heads as the procession filed past. Over 1000 troops and government representatives took part in the ceremony. The procession reached North Wall about noon and the firing party presented arms, while the remains were embarked. The bugles then sounded and the destroyers detailed for the purpose steamed down the bay en route for England. Holyhead was reached about 4 p. m. yesterday and the train which left shortly before midnight reached Euston Station, London, this morning.

The gun carriages, of which there were only nine, covered with Union

Jacks, left Euston about 10 o'clock escorted by detachments from the various guards battalions and massed bands, while Euston Square was lined with additional troops. The procession was entirely military in character and the cortege was met at Westminster Abbey by Sir Hamar Greenwood, Mr. Lloyd George and other members of the government, also Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson. General Lord Horne representing the King. Another party, including Mr. Bonar Law and other members of the government, also Lieutenant-General the Earl of Caven, representing the King, awaited the procession at Westminster Cathedral, services being held at both Westminster Abbey and Westminster Roman Catholic Cathedral, some of the officers having been Roman Catholics. The public ceremonies will end at the conclusion of these services, and final arrangements will be made as the relatives desire.

Sinn Fein Leaders Arrested

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—The authorities today, The Christian Science Monitor learns, arrested Arthur Griffith, M. P., founder of the Sinn Fein and acting president of the Irish Republic, Prof. John MacNeill, M. P., founder of the Irish Volunteers, along with his son, and Eamonn Duggan, M. P., solicitor. Auxiliary police made arrests this morning at Clontarf, Dublin, at 2 a. m. No charge has so far been formulated against those arrested.

Four Men Arraigned Following Riot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Of the four men arrested on Thursday following the riot in front of the Union Club, where a British flag displayed with the United States and the French colors was torn down, one man was fined \$25 for disorderly conduct; another alleged to have carried a concealed weapon was held in \$500 bail for trial at special sessions, and the two others were held in \$500 bail each for examination on December 1 on a charge of malicious mischief. The four were arraigned in the Yorkville Court.

GREETING TO MR. VENISELOS

Boston Greek Liberals Adopt Resolutions Asserting Faith in Triumph of His Cause

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—At a meeting held under the auspices of the League of Greek Liberals of Boston and vicinity on Thursday evening, the name of Eleutherios Veniseios was cheered and resolutions declaring faith in the defeated leader were adopted.

A resolution was sent by cable to Mr. Veniseios as follows: "With faith that the final judgment of the Greek people will soon demand the continuation of your work in behalf of Greece and of humanity, the Liberal Greeks of Boston and New England, at a mass meeting, express in the hour of your bitter devotion to you, their leader, and their readiness to renew the struggle for preservation of the noble principles which have guided your policy toward Greece and the world, knowing that your thought and vision represent the deeper reason and the saner will of the Greek people."

The following resolution was sent to President Wilson and the Allied Ambassadors at Washington: "The Greek Liberals of Boston and vicinity, loyal to the great leader of their race, Eleutherios Veniseios, and ever faithful to the national policies carried out by him to a happy consummation, assembled today, November 25, in the City of Boston, adopted the following resolutions: "1. We tender to our great leader our profound admiration and unbounded gratitude for his incomparable achievements. "2. We reiterate our faith in the lofty ideals to which he has consecrated his life and pledge him our un-

stinted support in his fight for their complete realization.

"3. We declare that the verdict of the recent elections in Greece does not represent the considered and mature judgment of the Greek people, now in a transient mood of war weariness and irritation.

"4. We express the conviction that the Greek people, in spite of its rash verdict, will, under the lasting impetus and inspiration of the leadership of Veniseios, impose upon its new rulers the foreign policy of its great leader, so closely associated with the sacred cause of America and her allies, and will gladly consent to whatever sacrifices are involved in the execution of this policy.

"5. We deprecate the efforts of the present Greek Government to bring about the return of Constantine to the Greek throne, and call their attention to the dire consequences of such a course, which are already making themselves felt.

"6. We entreat the powers by whose side the Greek people, under the leadership of Veniseios, have shed their blood, not to withdraw their invaluable support in this hour of temporary aberration, but to preserve their trust in the speedy and final reassertion of good judgment in the counsels of the Greek people."

THANKSGIVING DAY HELD IN LONDON

American Ambassador in Britain Gives Thanks for Devotion to Liberty of Both Nations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by a dinner last night given at the Hotel Cecil by the American Society in London. Gordon Selfridge, who is chairman of the Society, presided. The British Premier was not present, but the assembly included Mrs. Lloyd George and many ladies who had given valuable services during the war in various spheres of activity. Mrs. Lloyd George in proposing "His Excellency the American Ambassador," said that when Mr. Davis went back to America he would have many opportunities of strengthening the bond between the United States and Great Britain.

John W. Davis, in response, dwelt on the significance of Thanksgiving, "that day in which Americans held a day of thanksgiving and prayer for mercies vouchsafed them." As an American Democrat, he said he did not know whether he could be expected to return too many thanks in view of the inevitable result which would have to follow certain recent occurrences, but he would feel that he left friends behind him on this side of the water.

"If I were a Briton I should give thanks for the far-flung British Empire, and I should give thanks for the men and women that it breeds. And looking round at this table tonight, I would give thanks to those women who did such services in its hour of trial and peril and, jointly for both of us, I would give thanks for the courage and devotion of our women. I would give thanks for the honor and devotion to liberty which characterized our people."

LORD HARDINGE GOING TO PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—Lord Hardinge of Penrhyn, who has been appointed to succeed the Earl of Derby as British Ambassador in Paris, has arranged to leave London on Saturday next for the scene of his new duties. Meanwhile the Earl of Derby theoretically continues to hold the post of ambassador, and in that capacity participated in the reception of the French Premier and his colleagues in London last night.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—The

ANNULLING OF WAR DEBTS ADVOCATED

International Trades Unions Congress Would Remedy the Rate of Exchange by Repudiating International Obligations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—The repudiation of war debts was adopted at today's session of the International Trades Unions Congress as a remedy for the rate of exchange problem. The Dutch delegate proposed that the amount of the indemnity payable should be fixed uniformly and payments should be made through the League of Nations, such measure being to the advantage of debtor states whose credits would undergo a corresponding adjustment. The resolution, which covered two full pages of typewritten matter, spoke of the crisis in international exchange being destructive not only to the devastated countries, but threatening the most favored countries with the holding up of international trade and recommending the universal repudiation of international war debts as one of the best means of counteracting the effects of the crisis in the exchange.

Socialization Demanded

It also recommends that international measures be taken against the unrestricted circulation of fiduciary issues. This resolution, with an addendum, was passed by the conference today, the Norwegian, Italian and Canadian delegates voting against it. It is understood that the Norwegian and Italian delegates opposed it, as, in their opinion, no improvement of the present bankrupt condition was possible unless and until a socialistic system of society was established.

The resolution on socialization stated that, in view of the enormous profit accumulated by capitalist undertakings, and in view of the fact that capitalist enterprise was deliberately curtailing production in order to obtain inflated profits, the congress demanded in the interests of society the socialization of land and other means of production. This transformation was not to be effected by a mere transfer of industrial control to a capitalist state, but by the active participation of the whole population in industrial and national control in conjunction with trade unions. This resolution was carried unanimously today.

League to Be Supported

At yesterday's session the League of Nations was criticized by the delegates with reference to the distribution of raw materials in such way as to contribute to the restoration of the economic situation of all countries affected by the war. Mr. Baldesi, the delegate from Italy said that the League of Nations was composed of only capitalist countries, being a league of victors. It was not a body to give effect to the demand for the

equal distribution of raw materials. J. H. Thomas, president, said that they would continue to give their support to the League with a view to making it a real live league and an instrument toward peace. Their desire was to forget all traces of war by bringing all nations into the League.


GERMAN CONCERN OVER PLEBISCITE

Without Upper Silesia, It Is Said, Germany Cannot Carry Out the Peace Treaty Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin. BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The report from Paris that the Allies are contemplating the exclusion of citizens of Upper Silesia who are not actually resident there from taking part in the forthcoming plebiscite, created consternation here today. Germany's one hope of retaining that important coal area rests upon the 300,000 Upper Silesians, who are fugitives here, and great propaganda efforts are being made among them. An important debate on the subject of the new German measure, conferring self-government on Upper Silesia, took place today in the Reichstag, when the German Chancellor, Constantine Fehrenbach, in the course of his speech, said that perhaps the plebiscite would take place in January and that its result would be of importance for Germany. "Without Upper Silesia," said the Chancellor, amid the applause of the whole House, including the extreme Socialists, "and without the vast coal reserves it contains, Germany cannot hope either to carry out the terms of the Peace Treaty or even to continue to exist." The Chancellor denounced the methods of terrorism, which included even murder, which he said the Poles were using in order to compel the population there to vote for a union with Poland. Other deputies insisted on the vital significance of the possession of Upper Silesia to Germany and the hope was expressed that the Allies would not allow any coercion of voters, when the plebiscite is being held.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS GAINING STRENGTH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LIVERPOOL, England (Friday)—Viscount Grey, speaking at the League of Nations meeting here on Thursday night, said that the League was not a failure, it was only young. It had a future before it and was gaining strength. The League, he said, would be able to secure that all treaties submitted to it should be published. It had been said that he had made several secret treaties, but he had done so only in time of war, and had perfectly clean hands in that matter. "The government of which he was a member, concluded Lord Grey, made no engagements undertaking new obligations which it had not disclosed.



Forbes
BUSINESS
STATIONERY

A BANK'S "paper," if one refers to its stock, bonds or other pledges must, of course, be above question in the point of security. But in just as complete a sense, the Bank's "paper" when we speak of its stationery and all blank office forms such as checks, notes, etc., should be equally above criticism in dignified appearance and conservative quality. A wise selection of paper stock, artistic designing and masterly printing will produce a check, a bond, a sheet of letter paper, an envelope or any other piece of bank stationery that will breathe the individuality of an institution and express the dignity of its business.

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(Tremont Street—Fourth Floor)

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"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random."

"The Essence Involute"

There is no doubt that quality tells as nothing else can and this is a very matter of fact way of putting the fact. Greatness of thought is its own argument, its own champion, and it and its effects are manifested in the daily experience of men. Greatness of achievement does not challenge to do better, because, after all, greatness is good form; it does not vaunt itself and simply points to its achievement. I think that we can see instant testimony to this fact, and one of much interest in that which Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch gives in his "The Art of Reading," where in his lectures on children's reading he points out "the ability of the average child substantially to appreciate a very considerable number of the English classics if they are not made unnecessarily difficult by superfluous and irritating explanations." I shall quote more about what "Q" has to say on this subject, but this sentence suffices for the moment.

With the greatest respect for the learned editors and annotators of the classics of English literature, I am sure that it is well within the fact to say that they are responsible for some of the dullest and most annoying reading in the English language. It goes without saying that when "Tamburlaine" or "Twelfth Night" was written, English was a different language from what it is now. Many words need explanation, phrases need explanation, usages need explanation. To placate the precisians, I admit that explanation is needed, but I say also that the less there is of it, the better, and that many children that are past one and twenty will heartily agree with me.

After all, Shakespeare wrote "Twelfth Night" and Milton wrote "Comus"; the professor didn't; he only freckled them with notes, half of which are irritating, as "Q" says they are—and I call this very mild on his part, for they are not only irritating, but inept beyond belief. What on earth can a child do with such impediments? He or she has been told that there was a wonderful man by the name of Shakespeare that came from Stratford in Warwickshire, and wrote very fine plays. He wore a beard, just like the little china statues of him, and with his pen made gems and jewels and sweet laughter, and all sorts of charming and delightful things, that will probably sparkle softly through the book just the way, at the play, the lights do through the second gauze drop that will presently so up and show a perfectly lovely fairy. That is what the child had a right to think and what you and I, think, reader, if mercifully we have been spared a little taste for happiness. And then comes the professor with his notes and his comments and spoils the whole picture for us. Let me not be misunderstood; I would not reprobate professors, for many of them mean well and are upright and industrious, and in many cases are extremely useful. But let them give over explaining what Shakespeare meant; he will do that himself and children know it. One that in these columns must be nameless, at that period when on the banks of the silver Charles he had lodgings in the grounds of Academe, read Horace and Martial under a professor that had nearly as much sense of humor as a cold potato, but was a scholar. The result was so melancholy that I pass on to the next paragraph.

Here is more wisdom drawn from Sir Arthur's lectures. He says virtually that "let but the child read, say, L'Allegro, and amid all his accidental misunderstandings he will possess the essence involute." This is sound good sense and full of hope and cheer for more than girls and boys; "the essence involute," my masters, is the thing and the only thing in any piece of work, and it is spoiled and disappointed by the distraction of "comment." Read "Comus" or any of the great pieces of imaginative writing in verse, and then put it down. What shall remain, but this "essence involute," of beauty and strength and goodness? The same thing happened, so we are told, in the case of an English veterinary surgeon that went to the British Museum when the Elgin Marbles were first publicly shown. Let me quote what a writer relates on the subject: "At the same time a veterinary surgeon so lost his heart to the horses and the riders that he made a book—and a very good one too—on the professional frieze." "The riding-master, by appreciating the horseman's ship of the frieze, became a serious student and a critic." It seems to me that this very interesting case bears out what Sir Arthur says about quality and the essence involute. The veterinary knew what a horse was, by that time, if it had not always been so; his knowledge of the "essence" of a good horse was instinctive. He saw the professional frieze and its essence was for him involute from any explanation or comments or annotations. The quality of the work explained itself to him unaided, whereas learned discourses on matters of secondary

importance might easily have left him with a strong dislike for "classical" sculpture. The whole matter shows that children and adults cannot be ordered what to think, if they are to think right.

The British Museum contains, in the words of the guide-book, "many priceless treasures"; this is absolutely accurate, for the treasures of that wondrous place are very many and of an interest so absorbing as to lift one into another compartment of existence. But the guide-books omit mention of one treasure contained in the British Museum, and that is the coldest luncheon-room to be found this side of Sitka. I have long pondered this remarkable fact, and have never quite understood it. The English are a very remarkable people, indeed their reticent pride is perhaps the most marked trait, and this furnishes the only plausible explanation, to wit, that this luncheon-room is maintained at the nation's expense as the coldest luncheon-room in the world. The museum contains the Elgin Marbles, it possesses Edward VI's copy-book, so what more fitting, than that it should have the coldest luncheon-room in the world? This theory will make clear much of the mystery that has surrounded this enchanting spot, sought of explorers, beloved of students of Middle English and the Roman dialect. It is but fair to admit that I have known it only in winter; its summer charm I know not. But whether this rectory be cool or whether it reverberate with busy radiators, the fact remains that it is housed in one of the interesting places of the world. It is in the British Museum, in its books and manuscripts, that the man of English blood perceives the achievements of his race, at least it is so according to my thinking, although I dare say that Stratford-on-Avon or Westminster Abbey and the Hall, tell a much more sympathetic story to others.

But here, in this great building, if you please, is housed the "essence involute" of English thinking as it has been committed to print. Here, Gray's Elegy is a fact; here are the books that Washington and Adams knew as the books of their race; there is not an English-speaking mother the world over that lulls her child to sleep, but what repeats what may be found upon these sacred ranks of shelves; there is not an English-speaking lawyer from Eastport to Melbourne but what is using the forms, the records and the laws embedded in a thousand books here treasured, the repositories of English thinking, the living evidences of centuries of experience and striving. It is but a mere temple of intellect and I trust not to be misunderstood, for the world is gradually coming to understand that the gyrations of the human intellect are not edifying. But here in this storehouse are the visible records of thought, lovely, noble and imperishable, beside which palaces and jewels and brocades are flimsiest rubbish.

"Q" is quite right in throwing a light on our duty in regard to the "essence involute" of the treasures of our English literature and children's reading of them. Let us credit annotators and professors with every good intention; if there are "good citizens," they are those citizens and truly the friends of youth. But sometimes they lose sight of the fact that if you "insist upon a boy's reading 'Comus'" he is only too likely to make the discovery that Milton could not write a good "penny dreadful," and to abandon literature forever in favor of the cinematograph.

—J. H. S.

MODERN MUSIC AND MINCE PIE

Some of this modern music reminds me of mince pie," said the Musical Amateur to me as we settled ourselves in our seats in the suburban train upon which we journeyed home together on the occasions when he came to town to attend a concert.

"How so?" I murmured. I could see in his eye that he had had an afternoon of mixed emotions, and knowing that he had been to a recital of ultra-new pianoforte music. I knew, too, that though he leaned (if he leaned at all) slightly toward the classics, he is altogether open-minded in his appreciative attitude toward every fresh impulse in art.

"There is something alluring about mince pie," he continued. "It has a pleasant element of mystery. As the colored gentleman said, 'its constitution is uncertain.' It is a kind of pot-pourri of good things. It is whispered that the baker has been known to take the broken pies that come back on the wagon, turn them all into the kettle together and call it 'mince.' Surprise is always in store when we attack a mince pie, for the flavor is never twice the same. 'The dictionary states that a pot-pourri is a 'confused or heterogeneous mixture.' Pursuing the column to further definitions, we learn that it is a 'medley of musical airs.' 'At first sight, there might seem to be no analogy between mince pie and modern music. Let us see. The modern, whether it represents futurism in painting, vorticism in verse, modernism in music, delights in formlessness. 'Go to,' says he, 'we have had too much of the classic, too base and servile an imitation of nature, too much realism.' And at the word 'realism,' he froths at the mouth. 'We shall be different,' says he, 'at all costs we shall be different. We shall not depict a scene, we shall present a mood.' And with eloquent gesture he throws his long hair back from his brow. 'Attacks' must be the

right word, for not modern painting, vers libre, and cacophonous music, all give the feeling that they have been attacked? So he streaks his color on, or begins his word-painting, or smites the piano.

"He loves to mystify. The inscrutable smile of the Sphinx is diffused through his work. The flavor is never twice alike, or rather, the flavor is never decisive. The work may be pale and wan or glaring with primitive color in bands of red and green and blue, nevertheless there is a certain monotony of flavor.

"Have you ever listened for an afternoon or evening to an entire program of ultra-modern music? How did you feel? Mystified, appalled, perhaps, at least perturbed?"

I wagged my head non-committally but he was satisfied and proceeded. "There were the familiar instruments of the orchestra, or the usual long black piano, just as if Beethoven or Mozart were to be the composer of the day. But a sea change had come over the whole. The familiar instruments sputtered and fizzed, whistled and shrieked and groaned and emitted blasts piercing and dissonant, or else tones, like the inarticulate sigh of a lover's swain, bereft of his Chloe. Hollow fifths, open octaves, familiar instruments in strangely high or weirdly low registers. The 'constituents' were there but in fantastic combination.

"Now you begin to get the force of the mince-pie figure. And ever and anon you sought some semblance of a familiar phrase, you fished up a bit that seemed familiar. 'Now,' you said, 'they are going to play a tune.' Then they were off again on the meandering, curved track, and the end was not in sight. It never is in sight with ultra-modern music. The modernist conceives the latest thing in novelists. When he does not know how to extricate his characters from an entanglement he does away with them. The modernist does not finish, he just stops. And it is unsafe to predict whether he will go or where he will stop. With him there is no question of whence or whither; nor apparently of how or why. He uses any means to obtain his effects from a tuba to a table knife.

"What perplexes us and strains our attention is the formlessness. Again, like the mince pie. We are accustomed to rounded phrases, well-articulated sentences, a harmonic and rhythmic structure built upon well-defined lines. But the modernist loves his whole-tone scale, his descending seventh, by what seem intervals of less than a semi-tone. He merges his color in an indefinite, vague cloud.

"In some instances he succeeds excellently well. These pallid tones, these undefined intervals, this lack of form, are well adapted to the delineation of the afternoon of a faun. Flutes gurgling and celestas tinkling in indefinite tonalities can give the exact feeling of flowing fountains. A piano meandering aimlessly may arouse the feeling of misty twilight. Muted strings vibrating softly and uncertainly in the upper registers have the power to take us into ethereal worlds out of space, out of time. A kettle-drum booming off key can sound a note of ominous mystery. Yes, these things have their uses.

"Of course, there are modernists of all schools. There is the Moussorgskyite, the Debussyite, the Stravinskyite, the Schoenbergite, the Scottite, and if I wished to put it might add, the Hillite. They mostly stem from the Russian. A sojourn in Russia brought the knowledge of Moussorgsky and the Russian ecclesiastical modes to Debussy. He transmitted it to Ravel and Cyril Scott follows in their path. Hence the whole-tone scale, the inharmonic intervals. Surely, modern music has reached its destination by a strange route. I like it in mild doses. An afternoon of it is too individualistic, too far from contact with everyday life. It throws us out of tune with our work and the reality in which we must live if we live effectively. A little of it is good, for it stirs us up, releases us from the binding fetters of tradition and sets our thoughts and emotions going along new lines. But afterward we say, 'back to Bach.'"

Our train was now pulling into Berkeley Hills and I prepared to leave my friend, who went on to Berkeley. "We seem to have strayed far from our mince pie. Not so far, either, if we choose to pursue the simile," he said. I had to go, even while he was still talking.

Pollyanna's Cousin Yon

Running out of Rockland, Maine, is a steamer which makes a daily trip to Vinal Haven, an island village 15 miles out in Sheepscot Bay. One stop is made on the trip, at Stonehaven, to leave passengers, mail and freight. One forenoon the boat landed a strapping big Swedish granite worker at Stonehaven. The tide was at half ebb, bringing the boat rail well below the level of the pier. As the granite cutter's trunk was too heavy even for two men to lift without difficulty up on to the pier, the deckhands put it into a rope sling, which was rigged through a pulley on the mast, and prepared to hoist the baggage ashore. When the trunk had been swung well clear of the boat rail, on its ascent to the pier platform, the ropes shifted out of balance, the trunk slipped out and down between the space between the boat and the dock and sank in eight feet of water. Every one looked at the Swedish giant, expecting to hear him launch into a Viking blast of condemnation of the deckhands' clumsiness. But the quizzical Yankee captain was the first to speak. "Sorry, Yon. Can't fish her up very easy now, but we'll get her fer yer on the return trip, at 1 o'clock. It'll be low tide then."

A smile spread over Yon's placid blond face as he replied, "I bane back at 1." Then he trudged off up the hill to report for work.

EXPLORERS AGAIN ASTIR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Exploring enterprise, like most forms of human activity, has been profoundly affected by the war. During the long struggle a few discoveries were made in lands remote from the scene of conflict, and the war itself was directly the cause of many additions to knowledge of the German colonial possessions in Africa and of the remoter parts of the Turkish Empire, notably in Arabia. In the main, however, exploration pure and simple had to give way to more pressing matters. Even now, after two years of freedom from hostilities on a large scale, the world remains in such a disturbed condition that the revival of exploring enterprise is attended by many difficulties. But the spirit which sends forth the explorer by land and by sea to find out what lies at the "back of beyond" is unquenchable. By slow degrees projects are again being formulated and put into execution, which will fill in the blank spaces on the map and add to the world's store of knowledge.

One such project which is now engaging much attention in British geographical circles is an expedition to attempt the conquest of Mt. Everest. This is an old ambition among mountain explorers, but hitherto political difficulties have blocked the way. Everest towers above the frontier between Nepal and Tibet—both of them more or less "forbidden" lands. The Indian Government, has refused to countenance any expedition in that direction; but with the growth of friendly relations with Tibet, hopes are entertained that the embargo will be removed.

The Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club have joined in urging on the British Government that the time has come when an expedition might be organized under the joint auspices of the two societies. It is significant of the vigor with which the enterprise is being pushed that the opening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society's new session was devoted to a lecture on the "Exploration of Mt. Everest" by Brigadier-General Hon. C. G. Bruce. Even the approaches to the mountain present great difficulty, and the ascent of this monarch of the Himalayas, the highest mountain in the world, rising to an elevation of 29,000 feet, is not likely to be accomplished at the first attempt. The proposed expedition would at least pave the way for future explorers.

Already during last summer a well-known Scottish mountaineer, Harold Raeburn, who did good work before the war in the Caucasus, has been climbing in the Himalayas on Mt. Kangchenjunga, which rises to a height of more than 28,000 feet. Further east, beyond the great bend of the Brahmaputra, Reginald Farrar, an Alpine plant collector who has previously traveled in the Tibetan marches of China, is engaged in a new expedition which should yield interesting results, both botanical and geographical.

Africa is no longer the "Dark Continent" from the explorer's point of view. The last big piece of pioneer work has been accomplished during the last few years through the French occupation of Tibet and the neighboring regions of the eastern Sahara. There is still, however, plenty of detailed work for the scientific explorer, and expeditions of this description are again coming to the fore with the return of peace. Since the armistice the Duke of the Abruzzi, famous for his explorations in many lands, has led an expedition through Italian Somaliland to the headwaters of the Webi Shebelle, in Abyssinia; and the Rev. John Roscoe, formerly a missionary in Uganda, is now engaged in an expedition of anthropological research among the native peoples of eastern equatorial Africa.

The mystery of the unknown still attaches to large tracts of tropical South America. Col. P. H. Fawcett, who was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1916 for his explorations in the upper basin of the Amazon, has again been drawn back to that region now the war is over. He believes that the forests of Brazil shelter the remains of buried cities which are intimately connected with the problems of bygone civilizations. With the support of the Brazilian Government he has organized an expedition to continue his explorations, and while seeking to put his theories to the test, hopes to open up much new country.

Outside the tropics, the chief fields for the enterprise of the modern explorer are the polar regions. In the Arctic Capt. Roald Amundsen has been engaged for two years on his great project for drifting across the northern polar basin. So far the progress of the expedition has been distinctly disappointing. Unfavorable ice conditions have prevented him from getting in the line of the drift, and last summer he turned up at Nome, Alaska, having completed the Northeast Passage, but with his main enterprise still before him. After replenishing his supplies he has made a fresh start. The present position and prospects of the expedition are not at all clear. Several men have left the ship at different times, and according to the latest report not only is the ship still

in an unfavorable position in the ice, but there are on board with Captain Amundsen only three men and an Eskimo woman. In anticipation of his crossing the polar basin, the Danes have laid down a depot this year in the extreme north of Grant Land, to the west of northern Greenland.

The last summer has also seen the arrival in northern Greenland of an important Danish expedition under Capt. Lange Koch, who has taken part in three previous expeditions to Greenland, in one of which he crossed the island from east to west. The present expedition is in celebration of the bicentenary of the expedition under Hans Egede, which marked the beginning of organized settlement in Greenland under Danish auspices. Explorations extending over three years have been planned, and a novel feature is the employment of tractors for transport work on the inland ice.

ON THE AUTOGRAPH HUNT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The title of champion autograph hunter of the world is claimed by Mr. W. R. Bray of Forrest Hill, London, who since 1900 has made 15,000 applications for autographs.

His "bag" during the war included President Wilson, signed at the peace table; Mr. Vedrine, the airman; Admiral Beatty, signed in the Lion during the battle of Heligoland; Admiral Jellicoe, signed in the Iron Duke; Marshal Foch and Earl Haig, who both signed on the battlefield; Sir Stanley Maude, signed at Baghdad; Field Marshal Allenby; Mme. Botchkareva, who commanded the Russian women's battalion of death, and Marshal Joffre, signed at Buckingham Palace.

There is another Richmond in the field, another claimant to the title of "Autograph King," and Lance Corp. S. B. Williams of the Australian Imperial Force, who claims to be the champion autograph hunter of the world, recently attained his crowning triumph by securing the autographs of the King and Queen of England.

During the war Corporal Williams collected more than 1000 autographs of notable personalities. Following is his account of how he succeeded in his final triumph:

"Having written a letter to Lord Stamfordham, the King's private secretary, I went to Buckingham Palace. I was stopped at the gates by a policeman who asked me where I was going.

"I have a letter for Lord Stamfordham," I replied.

"Right," said the sergeant who sent a policeman to conduct me across the yard.

"In turn I was passed on from one footman to another who repeated the original answer, 'A letter for Lord Stamfordham.' My uniform seemed to carry me through. At last I was ushered into the presence of Lord Stamfordham.

"Why, you wrote this letter yourself," he said in surprise.

"Yes," I replied, and handed him the autograph album.

"Lord Stamfordham expressed his surprise at the success of my strategy and congratulated me on my perseverance and said that I deserved success. He assured me that he would make my request known to Their Majesties. Later a special messenger personally delivered my album with the signatures of both the King and the Queen."

The comparative monetary value of autographs is an interesting study, and, judging by a bookseller's recent catalogue, the army, as is only appropriate today, leads the way with a letter from Sir John Moore of "Marlborough" fame at £6 10s. Literature is a bad second—you may have an unpublished poem from Andrew Lang £4 15s.—Lockhart, Dickens and Sir Colin Campbell "de" with letters at £4 10s. each, and the same price is asked for two holograph manuscripts by Miss Agnes Strickland.

One More Would Have Done It

Rudyard Kipling's autograph is much sought after and there are the famous writer relates a story of his experiences in America, which he says beats even Scotland for canniness:

After a journey he found that, through the carelessness of his hotel porter at New York, one of his trunks had been dropped and some valuable china broken. So he wrote to the hotel, claiming damages. Receiving no answer, he wrote again, more forcibly. Still no answer. When he returned to New York, he remonstrated with the manager.

"Wal," was the reply, "Yes, I was waiting till I heard from you again."

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THE KIAWE TREE IN HAWAII

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Ke-ah-vey, the Hawaiians call the tree, and it looks more like its Hawaiian name than the Hindu name it arrived with. They say that a priest brought it to Honolulu when it was no higher than your hand and planted the first of the species on Fort Street. But the little native boys and girls believe nothing of the sort.

They have a better story than that. A kiawe bean fell into an old coconut husk on the banks of the river called the Ganges in the school books, and the bean pod was carried away to sea with the great rains that come in that country. It floated 7000 miles, up one wave and down the next, scudding before westerly winds, threatening the islands to the south, disdaining to stop at Tahiti, and, after endless blue miles of toiling, landed with one grand toss on the beach of Waikiki.

There it lay, tangled in sea moss. This, someone picked up for a garland to wear out canoeing. Again the kiawe bean went to sea, around the neck of a beautiful girl. When she went home she hung the seaweed over the doorway of her grass hut, and long after when the kiawe bean touched soil again it decided to take root and stay awhile. In such a fashion—no other—say the children of Hawaii, the kiawe chose its second home.

It's a rough-barked, tangle-twiggled old tree, hung thick with yellow bean-pods like Christmas candles, and blooming in little tufts of fuzzy yellow that the bees love. People in Texas know its second cousin, and call it mesquite. People in California know its sister-in-law and call it acacia. The Hawaiians know it for what it is. For it is a mass, a tangle, an ambush of the best evolved thorns you ever laid eyes on. A porcupine transformed into a tree couldn't outdo the kiawe. When a kuaaka boy gets one in his foot, he utters another fitting and altogether onomatopoeic word—ku-ku. Having thus added two words to the limited vocabulary of the native speech, and having made a delicate green fuzz to walk up and down slopes of the extinct volcanoes, the kiawe tree ends by bearing innumerable beans for the delectability of all ruminative animals, which a frugal and enterprising Japanese grinds up and ships to the owners of dairies in California. But before the cows get at the beans, their flavor has been salvaged for mankind by the bees who hang in brown clusters on the kiawe boughs from daylight to dark.

Wanamaker's

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Somebody has asked us what shoes we carry. The answer is: OUR OWN—for men, women and children.

No; we don't manufacture shoes. Nor do we advertise the manufacturers who make the shoes for us.

The shoes bear the name of John Wanamaker. They are made in America, according to certain specifications that we knew to be good and true—so—

We put our own name on them, instead of the maker's name, because WE are the responsible parties.

That is eminently fair. It tells the buyer that John Wanamaker stands behind every pair of shoes sold in the store.

Which, of course, is exactly as it should be.

I sold your first letter to an autograph collector for \$25 and the second for \$50. If you had only continued writing long enough I could have paid full value for your china. As it is, I guess you will have to be satisfied with \$75. And there was nothing more to be said.

On another occasion, at his own home, one of Kipling's trees was injured by a bus, the driver of which was also landlord of an inn. Kipling wrote this man a letter of complaint, which the recipient sold for 10 shillings. Again the angry author wrote, this time a more violent letter, which immediately fetched £1.

A few days later Kipling called on the landlord and demanded to know why he had received no answer to his letters.

"Why, I was hoping you would write me some more." And then he told the author what he had done with the two letters. "They" pay a great deal better than bus driving," he added.

Named for Dickens

Many ingenious dodges have been resorted to by enthusiastic autograph hunters. Charles Dickens was hoodwinked by a cleverly conceived trick, and the anecdote strongly illustrates the kindly and genial side of Dickens' nature in taking the trouble to reply to people whom he supposed to be in the very humblest grade of life.

In 1842, when the novelist was the lion of the day at Montreal, there lived there a young man fond of collecting autographs. He had a desire to procure one from Dickens.

Little expecting a reply, he wrote as follows: "Mr. Dickens, sur—Me and my wife's got a boy, and we've a-hear tell a great deal about the beautiful boys you've a-writ, and the good you've a-tryed to do for us pore folks. Now we has a-hote that it mite so be that you mite let we give your name to our boy. Us is no scholars, but we hope that, as wages is good and learning is plenty, that we will some day read what you've a-writ. An' so, sur, we asks you're pardon, and wishes you prosper, an' good luck. If so be as you rite, direc Andrew H—, Montreal Postoffice. So no more at present, from your humble servants to commend—there XX Marks

"Andrew H—

"Mary H—

This missive elicited the following reply:

"Roscoe's Hotel, Montreal,

"Seventeenth May, 1842.

"Dear Sir: I am much indebted to you for your gratifying and welcome letter, and am proud to know that you have conferred my name on your child in recollection of my writings. That he may become all you wish him to be, and that he may in his time derive some entertainment and instruction from my poor endeavours to beguile the leisure time of children of a larger growth, is my sincere and earnest wish. If I could ever learn that I had happily been the means of awakening within him any new love of his fellow creatures, and desire to help and assist him with his sympathy, I should feel much pleasure from the knowledge.

"Believe me, yours faithfully,

"Charles Dickens."

A story against himself which General Smuts tells with great gusto has a peculiar interest at the present time: "I was once at a social gathering with my distinguished friend and colleague, General Botha," he says, "when two pretty flappers came up and asked me for my autograph. 'I haven't got a fountain pen,' I said, much flattered. 'Will pencil do?' 'Yes,' said the other flapper, so I took out my pencil and signed my name in the daintily bound book that she had given me. The flapper studied the signature with a frown. Then she looked up and said, 'Aren't you General Botha?'

"No," I said. 'I'm General Smuts.'

"The flapper turned to a friend with a shrug of disgust. 'Lend me your india rubber, May,' she said."

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Rudyard Kipling's autograph is much sought after and there are the famous writer relates a story of his experiences in America, which he says beats even Scotland for canniness:

After a journey he found that, through the carelessness of his hotel porter at New York, one of his trunks had been dropped and some valuable china broken. So he wrote to the hotel, claiming damages. Receiving no answer, he wrote again, more forcibly. Still no answer. When he returned to New York, he remonstrated with the manager.

"Wal," was the reply, "Yes, I was waiting till I heard from you again."

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MR. WILSON NOT EXPECTED TO ACT

Recent Election and Unsatisfactory State of Foreign Relations Make Mediation for Armenia Seem Unlikely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson, it was learned yesterday, is considering the decision of the League of Nations to appeal to him to act as mediator between the Armenians and the Turkish Nationalists in the turmoil which threatens the existence of the Republic of Armenia and which the major powers, it is asserted, have done nothing to check.

The request of the Assembly of the League of Nations again threw into the foreground the position of the United States with relation to European affairs. As viewed here the chief importance of the President's decision as to whether or not to accept the rôle of mediator will be in the reaction that his decision will evoke in the United States.

In view of the recent decision at the polls and the unsatisfactory state of the international relations of the country, it is regarded here as very doubtful if the President will accept the rôle which the League Assembly would assign him; and this despite the well-known fact that the President is deeply sympathetic with the plight of Armenia and is desirous that the United States should become the protector of the Republic through the acceptance of a mandate.

It would not be necessary for the President to consult the Senate or the country in order to act as mediator between the Armenians and the Turkish Nationalists. While there are no political or constitutional limitations on the President's right to act as the League Assembly requests, the President naturally feels that it might prove embarrassing for him to undertake a task which might well drag till his term of office expires. As the request was made to Mr. Wilson as President of the United States and not in his capacity as an individual it might be objected that it involves procedure and policy which deeply concern the new Administration. The view of those close to President Wilson is that it is difficult for him to take any affirmative in this or any other matter of a like character because of the near date when executive authority will be transferred to his successor. It is expected that the President will dispatch an answer to the request of the League early next week.

Lord Robert Cecil's Appeal

League Urged to Take Steps to Remedy Armenian Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Near East Relief here has received a cable message telling of Lord Robert Cecil's remarks when he made a resolution before the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva to request the Council to take under immediate consideration the situation in Armenia. In moving the resolution, he said:

"There is no tragedy greater than that of Armenia, culminating in massacres and horrors rarely seen and never surpassed. All information shows that early reports underrated the massacres ordered by Talat, which constitute the most terrible indictment ever brought against any human being. The League of Nations will not be the exponent of public morality unless it does its utmost to secure this ancient people from a repetition of such horrors. Some practical step should be taken to remedy the terrible condition in Armenia. This matter has been entrusted to the League of Nations. Let us not separate without having ascertained what can be done.

To move our governments and to crystallize public opinion, I propose a resolution that the Council of the League of Nations be requested to take under immediate consideration the situation in Armenia, to avert the danger now threatening the remnant of the Armenian race and also to establish some permanent settlement of that country."

Discussions Constantinople reports that the government of the Armenian Republic had rejected the ultimatum recently issued by the Turkish Nationalists demanding that Armenia be erected into a Soviet state under Turkish protection, Charles V. Vickrey, general secretary of the Near East Relief, said that this was the third time Armenia had rejected a proposal to adopt a Bolshevik system in return for immunity from destruction.

"On August 2 last, the Bolsheviks attempted to create a corridor through Armenia to Turkey by the way of the Karabakh Mountains and the Province of Zangezur, east of Mt. Ararat, but the Armenians not only refused to permit this, but put an armed force into the field and blocked it. On the first of last May, a Bolshevik uprising was attempted throughout all Trans-Caucasia, which lasted a few days and was ultimately put down by the Armenian Government. At that time the commissar from Moscow in charge of the movement at Alexandropol stopped a special train containing American women workers of the Near East Relief, and in the care of Lieut.-Cols. Sumner Waite and James Uile, United States Army. But all they asked was that the American relief work should continue and they offered every guarantee to our workers to remain. The Bolsheviks placed a guard about our main warehouses at Alexandropol and during the entire troubled period not a pound of American relief food was taken and no American workers of the Near East Relief was molested.

"Whatever political conditions may obtain in Armenia, we have no fear that our work will suffer. It will only be increased to meet the increased need of recent tragic events."

NEW RÉGIME WINS BOLIVIAN ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports to the State Department indicate that as a result of the Bolivian election, which has just been held, the Republicans, representing the party that secured control by a coup d'état some months ago, have gained a sweeping victory. In the Senate the Republican Party obtained 16 seats, while the Radicals and Liberals failed to win any seats. In the House of Deputies the Republicans have won 67 seats, the Radical Party 2, and the Liberal Party 1.

The newly constituted convention will meet on December 20 to revise the Constitution and to select its President, who will almost certainly be a Republican. It is possible that the convention upon completion of its work of revision of the Constitution may continue as the Congress of the country, or it may select a provisional President and arrange for further new elections next May for the presidency and for the Congress. The convention will determine its own continuance after it has met and disposed of its other business.

PERMITS REVOKED IN NEW YORK STATE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Every effort is being made by the prohibition officers of this State, according to Charles R. O'Connor, federal director of prohibition for the State, to find out what the legitimate demands are for liquor for medicinal purposes. Evidencing the activity of the inspectors under his jurisdiction, Mr. O'Connor said that since October 20 his force had made 3719 inspections of liquor permits, from which more than 1000 permits had been revoked.

YALE COMMONS CLOSES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Because of insufficient patronage the great dining hall of Yale University has been closed for the college year, according to an announcement by the treasurer of the university. It had been planned to reopen Commons next Monday under private management but it involved a practical guarantee of 1000 regular patrons and it was found that this number could not be registered.

NEW ORDER ON THE OSAGE OIL TRACT

Land May Now Be Leased Without Limit in Part of Reservation, and Elsewhere Up to 20,000 Acres, Instead of 4800

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Lessees of oil lands in the Osage Reservation will henceforth be permitted to lease ground without limit, in a part of that tract and elsewhere up to 20,000 acres, instead of 4800 acres, which heretofore has been the maximum. A decision to that effect has been reached by the Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, and was made known yesterday in a letter from Cato Sells, Commissioner, and approved by John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior, to the superintendent of the Osage Indian Agency.

The decision is made as the result of a hearing granted to the lessors of tracts on the reservation, held on November 16. The oil operators at the hearing advanced numerous arguments as to why removal of all restrictions on the number of acres they might lease would be beneficial to them, and two days later the decision was reached to give them all they asked for.

The lessors, therefore, will be able to exploit the oil lands freely and probably will extract large quantities in the next few years. Under the decision just announced the regulations regarding extraction of oil on the Osage reservation have been amended to read as follows:

"There is no limitation to the number of acres any lessee may acquire, by lease or assignment, for oil-mining purposes on the west side of the Osage Indian Reservation. On the east side no person, firm, partnership, joint stock association or corporation will be permitted to acquire or hold any interest in Osage lands for oil-mining purposes by lease, assignment, drilling contract, or otherwise, in excess of 20,000 acres. Any lessee after November 28, 1920, may acquire, in addition to any acreage theretofore so obtained, 2400 acres by assignment, without regard to the state of development of the property assigned, the same to be counted as part of the 20,000-acre limit. Such lessee may also acquire by assignment in cases where wells on any quarter section are capable of averaging not more than three barrels per day without other limit than the 20,000 acres."

PROPER CONTROL OF LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The new liquor legislation in British Columbia, to give effect to the people's recent decision on prohibition through a plebiscite, is exciting a good deal of interest in the course of the present election campaign which terminates on December 1. The Hon. J. Oliver, the Prime Minister, in his pronouncement on the subject said he did not construe the result of the plebiscite as a desire for the wide open sale of liquor, but a demand for the sale of liquor in reasonable quantities at reasonable prices and under proper control. The people want decent administration. While the details of the bill must be left for the Legislature, he proposed that out of the revenue from the sale of liquor a sub-

stantial portion should go to the municipalities to recompense them for law enforcement expenses. He declared also that the sale of near beer should be forbidden to boys and girls under 21 years of age.

ENVOY OF MEXICO HAS COLBY LETTER

Document He Bears to President de la Huerta Said to Contain Position of the United States as to Recognition of Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Roberto V. Pesqueira, the special agent of the Mexican Government in the United States, has left Washington for Mexico City with a letter that has been given him by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, and which Mr. Pesqueira will hand to Provisional President de la Huerta before the latter relinquishes office on the last day of this month.

Prior to his departure from Washington, Mr. Pesqueira, it was learned, sought to give the impression that he had "won the fight" for recognition, and that the document he was bearing to President de la Huerta was confirmatory of the impression he sought to create. All that is known here is that Secretary Colby did address a letter to the Mexican special envoy, but every recent incident that has a bearing on the question of recognition tends to discredit the impression that Mr. Pesqueira sought to create.

Officials of the State Department would not comment on the letter that Secretary of State Colby had given the Mexican special agent. It was taken for granted that, if recognition had been extended, Mr. Colby would not seek to conceal the fact. The text of the communication is a reply to the letter which Mr. Pesqueira addressed several weeks ago to the Department of State, and at which Mr. Colby, at the time, expressed gratification.

While the latest statement of the Secretary of State expresses satisfaction that Mexico has turned over a new leaf and will recognize its international obligations, the letter intimates clearly, it is said, that the statements and promises that have been made must be translated into concrete terms. Another consideration which, it is believed, would militate against recognition at this moment is the fact that President de la Huerta's term of office expires within a few days.

The Colby letter, it is said, is definite and positive in stating just what the United States would consider a satisfactory position for Mexico to take as a prerequisite to recognition. No attempt is made to dictate what Mexico shall do. The good intentions of the present régime in Mexico are not questioned, but it is indicated that good intentions alone will not answer the Mexican question from the viewpoint of the United States.

NAVY ACTED ON REQUEST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In preventing the Western Union Telegraph Company from connecting its cable line between Miami and Miami Beach, Florida, the Navy Department simply is cooperating with the Secretary of War at the request of the State Department, the District of Columbia Supreme Court has been informed.

DIFFICULTIES OF NATIONAL GUARD

Reorganization Hampered by Discontent With the Army and Satiation With Military Service, Says Militia Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reorganization of the National Guard since the war has been much hampered by a number of causes, according to the annual report of Major Gen. J. McI. Carter, chief of the Militia Bureau, United States Army, which was made public yesterday. As principal causes he mentions the uncertainty as to what legislation would be adopted for army reorganization; "discontent with the service, fostered by tales of unfair treatment by men with grievances, many of which found their way into the public press; the male population in the country has been satiated with military service in the past two years; the desire in a number of states to reorganize the National Guard upon old lines and delay in conforming to necessary requirements established for new units; the usual antagonism of Labor unions in many localities toward the organization of the National Guard."

The report asserts that "there is conclusive proof that national guard officers were not, as a class, discriminated against by regular officers." A large expansion of national guard strength is contemplated by legislation already obtained. The present authorized strength is 178,043, of which number 54,017 were enlisted on July 1, but it is contemplated to have by 1924 a militia organization numbering 435,000 men.

The report holds that drafting men into the army is the most practicable method of obtaining them, and that the provision for universal military training in the Wadsworth bill, rejected by Congress, was the most desirable feature of either of the two military bills which were finally combined into the Military Reorganization Act. The reports read as follows, in discussing recruiting:

"It became evident, in beginning the reorganization of the National Guard, that the people were satiated with military matters, and to secure in any community 100 men willing to enlist in the National Guard was a difficult problem. Therefore, the state authorities immediately began to request a lower strength than that prescribed for the regular army. In lieu of small companies with three officers each, the Militia Bureau suggested the formation of platoons in contiguous lo-

calities, two platoons forming one company. The world war has demonstrated that the platoon is the fighting unit on the battle line, and the arrangement suggested would have developed two platoon leaders. A spirit of rivalry could have been created, which would have been beneficial in producing efficiency. Many organizations have thus been formed and are proving their value."

HOUSE COMMITTEE TO HEAR SHIPPING BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee is holding closed sessions for the purpose of getting information regarding the sundry civil bill before Congress convenes and before the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury and other officials, with their respective recommendations, are made public.

Representatives of the Shipping Board have been asked to appear before this committee and present their requests for appropriations. Among those who are to go before the committee today and Monday are John J. Flaherty, Robert A. Dean, Alonzo Tweedale and Commander Richard Gatewood. The last Congress refused to grant the appropriation asked for by the Shipping Board and under the present law it is compelled to pay its expenses out of receipts. Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the board, said yesterday that overhead charges were being reduced and that construction in particular was coming to an end.

It is understood that the Shipping Board will ask for \$1,500,000 as a revolving fund in addition to receipts. According to reports received by the chairman, general conditions are improving. This is particularly true regarding the European end of the board's business. Captain Ferris, the special commissioner in London, has reported that the general efficiency is greater and that a reduction in overhead expense is being achieved. Americans are gradually being placed as agents in foreign ports, which is considered advantageous.

TRIAL OF BUILDER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Interest in the housing investigation here centered yesterday on the trial of George Backer, a builder, who, as a result of evidence brought out in the joint legislative committee hearings, was charged in an indictment with perjury in connection with a strike of \$25,000 bribe to prevent a strike of laborers on buildings he was erecting. The trial will probably last three or four days, it was said. The committee's hearings have been suspended until Tuesday.

MAINE IS TO ACT ON WATER POWER

Continuous and State-Wide Policy of Development Expected to Be Recommended in the Report of Commissioners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine—A continuous and state-wide policy of water power development, in which the development of single units will be permitted only when they may be joined or coordinated with a complete plan for the development of the entire watershed of the State, is expected to be recommended to the incoming Legislature by the Maine water power commission in the report which it is now preparing.

The commission has had the advice and cooperation of the engineering council in New York City in the preparation of its report. There are several important problems which it has had to take up and its conclusions will be watched for with interest by similar commissions and those interested in water power development all over the United States. While New York and several other states are talking about water power, none of them have gone at it in the systematic and methodical manner that Maine has.

The Supreme Court of Maine settled the question of public ownership by ruling that the laws of Maine do not permit public ownership. That has started a vigorous movement for a change in the laws. There is also a law on the statute books of Maine which prohibits power companies from carrying power out of the state for distribution. This law is blamed for having retarded development in the state, but its friends maintain that it should attract manufacturers to Maine and that the State would thus reap 100 per cent benefit from the power of its wasting waters.

Advocates of public ownership claim the Maine water power sites have been bought up by electric companies which have been holding back development. They want something in the law which will prevent these sites being held out of use.

The matter of exporting power from the state is of interest to Arizona and several western states. In the Colorado river Arizona is said to have power enough for a half dozen states. If developed, her own manufacturing importance might be immeasurably increased, while if exported, other states would reap the benefit and Arizona would receive little or nothing for the vast power taken from within its borders.

There are several other questions the Maine Water Power Commission will have to deal with.

Harbingers

The harbinger of olden times preceded the royal court to arrange for its coming. The robin is frequently called the harbinger of spring. The harbingers of your personality are your letters and notes.

Your letters are sent before you to announce your coming, to make your appointments, to carry your invitations or to do any other of the many things which social usage of the day requires of the written word.

How important it is then that your stationery reflect correctly the refinement of your thought. It should bear the same air of distinction which marks your other possessions. It should be correct without being extreme or bizarre.

We carry a full line of all the newest and best papers. Some French papers which have just arrived are unusually charming. We are glad to submit monogram designs for your approval.

We also engrave, address and mail invitations for all occasions. We have only the correct sizes of personal visiting cards.

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A Thought Concerning Shoes

How many of us ever stop to think of the important part the shoe plays in our daily life? At work, at rest, or at play, it serves to obey the different calls made upon it by our actions.

The proper shoe, we should naturally think, would be the one that readily responded to these calls with comfort at work, ease at rest, and sturdiness at play.

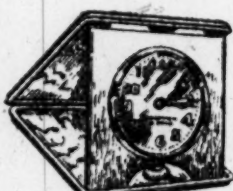
Well, when you are ready for your next pair of shoes think of Cowards, obey the thought and you will be wearing a proper shoe.

Sold Nowhere Else.

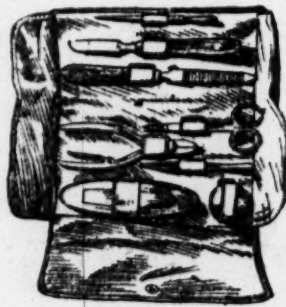
James S. Coward

262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C. (Near Warren St.)

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."



Traveling Clocks in folding cases of various colors of leather as shown. Watch them 8-day, luminous hands and figures, 4 1/2" square, \$36.00



Manicure Cases for men, fitted with nickel and ebony implements as shown, \$12.50



Manicure Cases for ladies, fitted with white celluloid implements as shown, \$12.75

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A Few Suggestions

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MR. HARDING SEES CANAL DEFENSES

President-Elect Makes Study of
of Problems on Isthmus—
Panama Asked, in Address, to
Join in Fraternal Americanism

ANCON, Canal Zone—Warren G. Harding, United States President-elect, devoted yesterday, the last day of his visit at the Pacific terminus of the Panama Canal, to recreation, for the most part, although he had several more talks with Canal Zone officials. He rose early for a game of golf and afterward took a motorboat ride. Late in the afternoon he left by train for Cristobal, where on Sunday he will go on board his ship to return to the United States, sailing for Norfolk.

Senator Harding's return to Cristobal, completed a three-day visit here, in which sight-seeing was combined with a study of problems which will confront him after he becomes President. Not the least of these problems are the relations the new Administration will maintain with the Republic of Panama, with the President of which he exchanged assurances of good will at the banquet given in his honor by President Porras on Thursday night. The question of a proper military force for the Canal Zone also has engaged his attention, and he will be particularly interested in plans of the War Department to increase that force to a full division.

Forts on Pacific Inspected

Senator Harding yesterday had luncheon with Brigadier-General Kennedy, commander of troops in the Canal Zone. During his motor ride he inspected the forts of the Pacific end of the great waterway.

Senator Harding's address at Thursday night's banquet made a most favorable impression. "The cordiality of your greetings and the fine spirit of your good wishes stir me deeply," he said, facing President Porras. "It is a fine thing for one republic to be so reassuring of the abiding confidence and friendship of a sister republic. We are rather more than friendly neighbors, quaffing the cup of most cordial association. We are partners in one of the gigantic advances of twentieth century transportation, and the day will come when the commerce of the world will stage its surpassing pageant here. One cannot escape the inspirations and the impelling influences of commerce and trade. The adventurous navigators and discoverers came hither and revealed a western continent to the old world, but they came because they were inspired by trade. Trade has made peoples eminent throughout all time, and this fact is no less true today than in the past."

Liberty, Justice and Fair Dealing

"You spoke of our America being mirrored here in our Canal Zone activities. I can well believe and trust that you find in the Zone a reflex of a righteous America which believes in that liberty for others which we demand for ourselves, and that you catch that spirit of ample justice and fair dealing which indexes the best human relationship."

"I need not assure you anew of the friendship of our United States for your Republic. We are deeply interested in the development of your good fortune. More, we want our proven friendship for you to add to the confidence of all America, North, Central and South, in our people and our government. We crave friendly relations, and we wish to promote them and make them abiding. We want a spirit of fraternal Americanism which befits the American continent, not in selfishness, not in rivalry of the old world, but in a mutuality of interest and helpfulness to one another."

MR. TUMULTY'S DENIAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, denies that he advised leaders of the bituminous coal strike last fall to call off the strike under penalty of exclusion from mail and telegraph facilities, as stated by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, in an address on Wednesday night at Belleville, Illinois. Mr. Tumulty also denied that he had told strike leaders that troops would be used should the walkout continue.

COLLEGE HALL ANNIVERSARY
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Massachusetts Hall at Harvard, which is said to be the oldest college building in the United States, was opened 200 years ago this month and its second centennial is to be celebrated by the Harvard Memorial Society at a dinner to be held on Friday, December 10. Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President



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elect, is to represent the State, the building having been originally constructed from a grant made by the Province of Massachusetts. A Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, will speak and Judge Robert Grant, president of the Harvard board of overseers, will read a poem composed for the event. In 1720, when Massachusetts Hall was erected and the graduating class of the college numbered 37, Cambridge was only a village and there was no bridge to connect it with the Town of Boston.

LOW COST OUTING RESORT SOUGHT

People of Panama Canal Zone
Find Vacations Too Expensive
—Cerro Bruja Mountain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Republic of Panama—Canal zone people are agitating the question of cheaper vacations. They have spent about \$25,000,000 on their annual "leaves" since the construction of the canal began. They are entitled to a month every year and to the two weeks needed to get them to and from "the states" where they are supposed to spend that month.

The expense of going so far has always been a heavy one, especially on those with families, who constitute about one-third of the whole force. It has meant great difficulty to save anything out of their wages, and has caused many to forego the trip and to spend the month on the Isthmus.

With the high cost of living of late and the prospect of a possible fall in wages before long, officials and employees are trying to find places where cooler weather may be enjoyed. Unfortunately it costs as much to get to any of the mountain resorts in Panama, Costa Rica, or Colombia, as to reach New York, under present transportation arrangements.

Although the Chiriqui region in Panama rises to an altitude of 9000 feet, with large plateaus not much lower, and is only a few hundred miles from the canal, there is neither road nor railroad to it. The fare on the small and uncomfortable steamers plying between Panama and David, in Chiriqui Province, is not less than the employee rate on the Panama line to New York.

Curiously enough, there is a high mountain not more than 12 miles, in a straight line, from the canal, whose possibilities in the way of cooler climate have been neglected from the days when Columbus landed at its feet, which embrace the beautiful harbor of Porto Bello, only a few miles east of Colon. This mountain, Cerro Bruja, is 3200 feet high and has a plateau on its top large enough to hold all the canal employees and more beside. It is only within the last three years that recorded ascents of the mountain have been made by Americans.

The view from Cerro Bruja is magnificent. The canal is seen for most of its length, with the cities and towns along the way, and both oceans may be discerned from a properly chosen point of observation.

A railroad to Cerro Bruja would probably pay, as there are heavy forests of virgin hardwoods uncut all along the way, but the canal government has no authority to build one. Panama has no money for it, and the financial power of the Isthmian community is limited.

A BOGOTAN FARM PAYDAY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

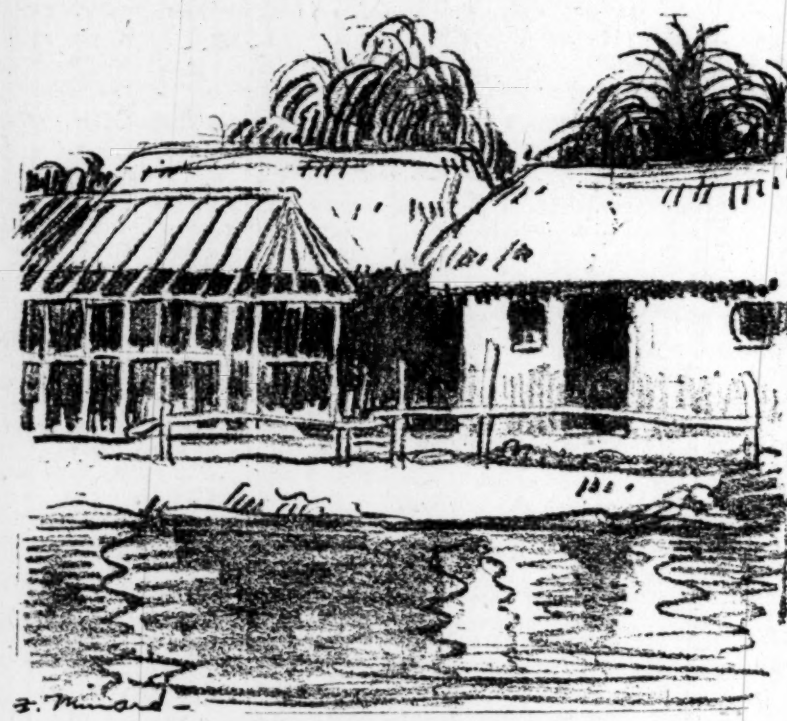
Bogota is a small oasis of European civilization implanted in the midst of a South American community which, although deeply affected by the Spanish feudal system, has not yet dreamed of shoes or other necessities of present day progress.

An Indian, well named Fidel (faithful), accompanied the coach, riding a horse as only such men can, a picturesque figure. He wore baggy "zamaras," a sort of loose pair of super-trousers, made of horsehide with the hair on the outside, which completely cover the feet and legs of

with pride if he could see how his handiwork had endured for 40 years the hills and mud of the region.

I had never had a more favorable chance to observe the workings of the feudal system, which is as strong today in several South American countries as it was in Europe three centuries ago. We arrived at the large rambling farmhouse on a Saturday. Preparations were being made for market day in Subachoque. Sunday is always the great market day, when religion and trade, to say nothing of social intercourse, are inextricably combined. As the Indians gather in the plaza in the early morning, a bell tinkles in the church and every one uncovers. There is a constant and raucous tolling of bells.

Sunday evening as the Indians trudged home from market they



Huts along a river in a typical Bogotan village

the rider. They seemed to add to his horsemanlike appearance. A "ruana" or poncho made of homespun wool covered the upper part of his body. His hat was once white straw, something like a Panama stained by many tropical rains. His bridle had more straps and jangling chains than I had ever before seen on one horse, and his brass stirrups added a final touch of oriental charm quite in keeping with his little mare of Arabian descent.

Fidel had been on the farm for 20 years. He could not read nor write nor count, yet he was entrusted with great responsibility in the farm management. At one time he brought the owner of the farm all his savings. There were nickels and pennies and paper money of the many kinds current in Colombia. After much trouble the amount of \$1600 was counted. The owner suggested that he put this into gold as it could be kept more easily. Fidel agreed and later appeared with the gold to be counted. He had only got \$160, but he was none the wiser and quite content. Numbers were nothing to him.

Fidel accompanied us with extra horses to change from time to time along the road, as the going was heavy. Three of us, the manager of the farm, Lazaro Barriga, one of the owners, Martin Restrepo, and myself, traveled in an antiquated buggy which would make the manufacturer glow

stopped at the farmhouse to collect the money due them for the week. "Patron Albertico" (Little Albert, the Master) had the important responsibility of keeping the books and making the weekly payments. As we were sitting on the porch we would see an Indian woman sidle up. A stealthy approach almost showing a desire to pass unnoticed and still manifesting a certain unworldly boldness. Several times I was amazed to find standing a few feet from me, an Indian whom I had neither heard nor seen approach. The women by what was obviously a great effort would come up to the steps of the porch. There they would stand silent. But the masters went on talking as though nothing had happened. After a time, to me almost endless, one of the women spoke in a tone of humility and affection: "Patron Albertico, habra platica hoy?" (Will there be money today?) She had probably known Albert from the time he was in swaddling clothes. Albertico replied in the affirmative and told her to go to the regular window.

Shortly a husband and wife came up. They stood silently waiting until I turned to Don Lazaro and asked him what they wanted. He then seemed to notice them for the first time and repeated my question. The husband then told his story. Time was getting on; they wanted to build their new home

separated from his brother-in-law, where he was now living, and where he could not keep a cow. He and his wife had selected a suitable place and would Don Lazaro authorize them to fence it off. Then Don Lazaro asked how much rent they wanted to pay. "El patron sabra" (the master will know best), was the answer. There are 400 renters on the farm, some of them paying as little as \$1 a year, others as high as \$200.

The Indians, father and son, have lived for many years on the same soil, and the greatest punishment that can befall them is to have their land taken away from them. Each renter must work one week in six for the farm at wages varying from 10 to 15 cents a day, and there is a regular schedule for them to report on, with penalties if they do not appear. Others can be made to work at higher wages if they do not owe time to the farm.

I went back with Patron Albertico to the regular window. All the Indians were gathered outside patiently waiting, their brown faces impassive in the dusk. Many of them had walked 10 or 15 miles that day and would not reach their huts until late into the night, but there was no impatience. Then began the mathematical gymnastics of dollars and cents and no change. The farm laborers were paid off at 10 cents a day, each one reporting the number of days he had worked, this being confirmed by the "mayordomo." There were dollar bills available but no nickel and silver, so one Indian would receive payment for two others and probably something would still be owing one of them. The three would thus become inseparable comrades until they had divided their respective portions and materially reduced all of them.

Then came the laborers who had taken products to market, they were paid at the rate of 15 cents a ton; after these followed the women who had been working in the potato fields. They were free labor and were paid accordingly—20 cents a day.

The whole pay roll of the farm did not amount to more than \$15 a week. The value of money seemed to have undergone a strange metamorphosis. These people talked in cents when I would have talked in dollars. But they are really economically self-sufficient. Of the few things in an Indian's wardrobe or hut that comes from outside is the calico out of which the wife's best dress is made and the cotton drill for the men's trousers. Even this drill is made in Colombia. The "Balparagatas" or slippers are woven by the Indians themselves, shoes and stockings are, of course, unknown. The trousers are homemade, the "ruana" is woven at home out of wool from the farm. The hat is homemade out of white and pliable straw, all the ropes are made out of "fique," cotton cloth is woven and dyed with local dyes for shirts, woolen cloth is homemade for the women's shawls. The house utensils are earthenware pots of red baked clay, spoons are made of wood, the huts are put together without a single nail.

The whole system of society is reduced to its simplest form entirely

sufficient unto itself and almost completely unaware of the existence of cities and towns a few hours away; to say nothing of other nations beyond the sea. The only imported article seen were red bandana handkerchiefs.

LOWER PRICES FOR FOOD INDICATED

Massachusetts Official Reports
There Is Tremendous Amount
Now in Storage in the State

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Although high prices throughout the State for butter and eggs and other essential commodities continue to obtain, Herman C. Lythgoe chief of the division of food and drugs of the State Department of Health, announced yesterday that there is enough food in cold storage in the State to feed all the people of Massachusetts for one month. Mr. Lythgoe said that the amount of butter in storage is so large that a drop in the price of that commodity might be expected to take place soon.

The price of eggs has been mounting rapidly throughout the State during the past few weeks but the number held in storage is said to be sufficient to supply every person in Massachusetts with two and one-half dozen. If the total butter and poultry in cold storage warehouses were to be allotted equally it is estimated that every one would be given six and one-quarter pounds of butter and one-half pound of poultry each. With this sufficient reserve on hand and with the railroad transportation system functioning satisfactorily at present, it is believed that a commodity price adjustment downward is necessary and to be demanded.

An increase in the total amount of butter in storage for November shows a large increase over that for the same month in 1919 and 1918. The figures for this year are 19,174,779 pounds, while in November, 1919, 16,525,692 pounds were in storage. Eggs, however, show a decrease in storage for November under the figures for the same month one year and two years ago. Meat and fish stored during the month of October show a reduction compared with the same month in 1919, being 2,968,619 pounds for 1920 and 8,302,001 pounds for 1919.

UNIQUE LODGES IN AUTO CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—Attractive lodges, furnished with all conveniences, are being built in the auto camp here, for motorists. Beds and tables fold up and canvas hangings roll down at night in these ingenious camp lodgings, and two of them have been leased before completion. Even wealthy motorists enjoy this camping, and a number have decided to remain for the winter.

RATES IN ILLINOIS ORDERED INCREASED

Interstate Commerce Commission
Again Denies Right of State
Board to Allow Lower
Charges for Intrastate Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Illinois railroad rates case, involving the right of that State's authorities to permit railroads to charge lower rates for intrastate traffic than were prescribed recently for interstate traffic by the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been decided along lines similar to the New York case, and as a result the Commission has entered an order requiring the railroads to increase their rates within the State to figures equal to those for traffic crossing the State's borders.

As was the case in the action involving New York rates, Joseph B. Eastman of the commission dissented from the majority opinion. The New York case, according to representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods, will be appealed by the State Railroad Commission to the United States Supreme Court, on the ground that if the Interstate Commerce Commission is justified in its decision the state commissions will be practically deprived of all their powers.

In the finding of the Commission on the Illinois case it was pointed out that owing to the difference in intrastate and interstate rates the railroad and sleeping car fare from Chicago, Illinois, to Rock Island, Illinois, was \$3.04, whereas the fare from Chicago to Davenport, Iowa, which is just across the Mississippi River from Rock Island, was \$10.36. Similar conditions existed in the case of other cities, it was said.

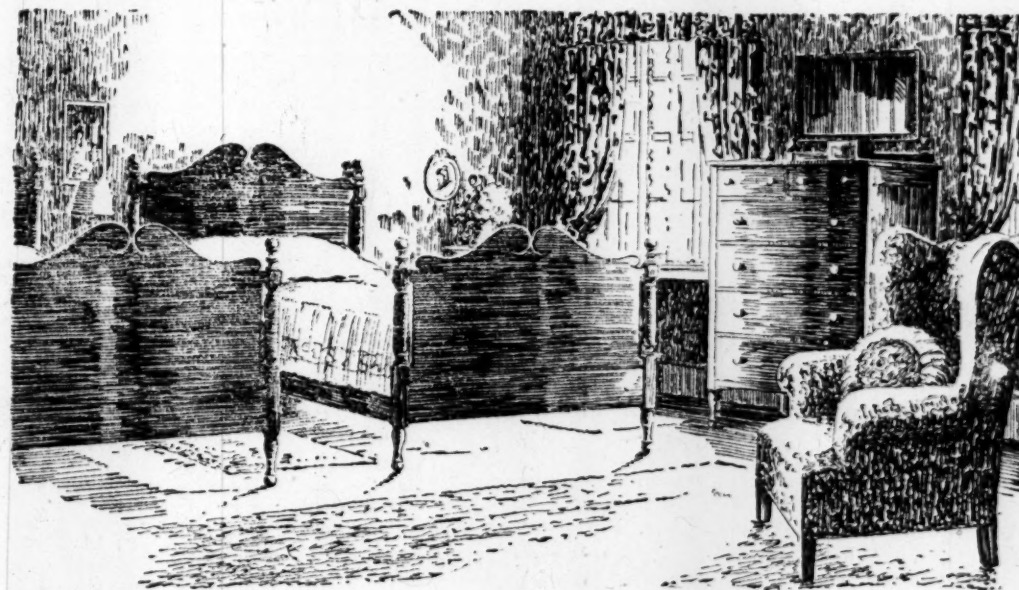
The Commission also held that intrastate traffic was on the whole more expensive than interstate traffic, since the latter was mainly long haul traffic. As a result of the Illinois situation, it was said, many interstate passengers leave the trains before reaching the state line to take advantage of lower rates within the state. The Commission holds that there are no conditions in Illinois justifying lower rates than in states bordering it, and therefore that the lower rates must be advanced to the usual interstate scale.

OLD COLONY CLUBS OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Announcement is made of the opening of two more Old Colony clubs, one in Portland, Oregon, and one in Birmingham, Alabama, bringing the total number of local clubs of the Old Colony Club, an international organization of business men seeking to promote better world-wide commercial relations, to 23.

—Paine's



Colonial Bedsteads \$39.50
Winged Chair \$39

Two typical Paine values, wherein quality and low prices are evidenced to a marked degree.

The Colonial low poster bedsteads in a rich dull mahogany finish were built to sell for \$62—now, twin or full size, \$39.50.

The old-fashioned Winged Chair, upholstered in cretonne, \$39.

—Furniture for the Dining Room, Living Room—every room—likewise Rugs, Draperies and Lamps at relatively low prices.

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Annual After-Thanksgiving Markdown Sale

A Three Day Sale Beginning Today

ON DECEMBER 26th we usually hold our greatest sale of the year—greatest in the number of customers served, volume of sales and number of special values. This year we are moving the sale forward a month. For a three-day sale, beginning today, we are offering values as good as those usually offered December 26th. Deflation has begun here. It began last April. It continued throughout the Summer. It is still going on. Our increases in the last eight months have been gratifying evidence of our customers' appreciation of our efforts.

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SOVIETS INDEBTED TO BRITISH MINERS

Certain Ideas Grafted on to the Soviet System Have Been Advocated Among the Coal Miners for Over a Decade

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Of the voluminous matter that has been written about the miners' organization, its policy and activity, the space devoted to the causes that underlie that policy, and the forces which dominate and decide the form and shape of that activity, has not appreciably affected the shortage in the supply of paper. Surely it is pertinent to ask why, at this particular stage in the development of a workers' organization, there should be a bolsterous and united demand for a certain policy.

One simply loses patience with the type of person who lazily attributes the present mental attitude of the miners (as well as other workers) to propaganda by Bolshevik agents, and much the same feeling is engendered when, for the want of any other reasonable and rational cause, it is vaguely inferred that the present generation of young men has more than the usual measure of "original sin" in its make-up. The suggestion that Bolshevik agents lay at the bottom of the present unrest can be put forward only by men who are entirely ignorant of the labor movement in general and the miners' movement in particular, and it is a sad commentary upon the British press that Russian gold is seriously considered by responsible and world-wide-known organs as "being at the bottom of it all."

The Russian Gold Fable

Indeed, one might quite easily prove that the opposite is the case; that Mr. Lenin and Mr. Trotsky have "lifted" many of their ideas from the British miners, rather than that the latter had to look to Russia for guidance and inspiration. Least there should be those who might feel shocked at the above statement, who never felt that the situation in the old country was as bad as that, let the writer hasten to explain that even among the miners the soviet idea has no great following; but what was meant was that certain ideas grafted on to the Russian system have been advocated among the miners for over a decade, and were, in fact, embodied in a pamphlet which enjoyed rather a remarkable sale in the year 1908. And that was a few years before the world heard of Mr. Lenin or the soviet system of government, or the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It is not intended by these comments to attribute the Russian gold fable to the vivid and warm imagination of Fleet Street. It has been generally known in the inner circles of the British trade union and labor movement that a soft and easy existence could be assured to one of glib and careless utterance, if directed to denunciation of the government and more especially to denunciation of responsible and duly accredited representatives of the trade unions. It is preposterous to suggest that any gold, Russian or other (and it is freely thought among labor folk that there might be other sources), has influenced, or could influence, the policy of any established and recognized trade union of repute.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is not now referring to the recent disclosures of the attempt to subsidize the Daily Herald from Russian sources; when the trade unions were made cognizant of the facts, their opinions were conveyed to the responsible quarter in no uncertain manner, leading, as is known, to the resignation of one of that paper's directors who was responsible for the negotiations.

No Aid for Newspaper

In passing, it may be remarked that the members of the new engineering amalgamation, the National Amalgamated Union, despite the earnest appeals of its general secretary, Tom Mann, has refused a proposal to levy the membership 1 shilling in aid of the Daily Herald. Now, that vote can be regarded only in one light, as an expression of want of sympathy with its point of view, with all that it stands for. The financial side did not enter into the question. The engineers have a reputation over very many years for assisting their less fortunate brethren.

To return to the receivers of gold, the gentry have been quite unable to conceal the fact from the labor movement, their identity is fairly well advertised, and it was a frequent occurrence at the Portsmouth Trade Union Congress to hear the remark as one of these went by, well dressed, making his way to an expensive restaurant: "I wonder how he makes a living now?" There is not one who has any standing, local or national, in the trade union movement. Those of them who attended congress were there in their individual capacities, sitting in the galleries, and, like other visitors, denied voice or utterance in the debates.

Sea-Green Incorruptibles

The recently formed National Communist Party provides an opportunity for the ventilation of the theories held by these sea-green incorruptibles, denied them elsewhere, for membership is open to all who accept—(a) the dictatorship of the working class; (b) the soviet system; (c) the Third International. In the councils of the party, and through its official organ, the world can be enlightened as to what the Communists think of the leaders of working-class thought.

Arthur Henderson, J. H. Thomas, J. R. Clynes and any number of voters are now generally regarded as renegades playing the capitalist game. Even Robert Smillie and Robert Williams are suspect, who, in their efforts at negotiation and attempts to bridge the differences between their constituents and their employers, are simply buttressing the falling structure of an edifice which is already doomed and with its days numbered.

Even accepting the valuation set upon its strength in the representation at the last conference of the party, the numbers barely reach a rank-and-file membership of 5000. Already some half-dozen men earn a living in connection with the activities of the party, which, bearing in mind the subscription fees and the fact that, being Communists, each local branch reserves to itself the right to deny contribution, is rather a remarkable achievement, causing much comment and disputation among labor folk.

FIREARMS SEIZED IN DUBLIN RAID

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Excitement was recently caused in Dublin by one of the biggest raids yet carried out by the forces of the Crown, and thousands of people thronged the neighborhood of O'Connell Street and Henry Street and North Earl Street, close to the scene of action.

No less than 10 lorries and two armored cars were engaged, filled with auxiliary police, "Black and Tans," and soldiers, who arrived with rifles and revolvers, "at the ready," heralding their arrival by a crash of shots. Traffic was held up for some time, and when the crowds, overcome by curiosity, pressed too closely, two additional armored cars (obviously summoned by telephone), dashed up and, aided by the two already on the scene, made for the crowd with their Hotchkiss guns trained on them.

For the first time since 1898 a Roman Catholic priest has been tried by court-martial in Ireland. The Rev. Mr. Morley was charged on October 3 with having ammunition in his possession. He refused to plead, but at the conclusion of his trial he made a free statement which press men were not allowed to report. In a summary recorded by the president of the court, the priest is alleged to have stated that the articles seized had been in his possession for years as curios. He claimed that a sporting gun and cartridges should be returned to him or a receipt issued in lieu of them, as he read a permit for their use. He stated that money was missing after the raid. After the trial he was removed in custody to Galway jail.

HOW FRANCE VIEWS AMERICAN POLICY

Belief Is Expressed That the American People Will Affirm Their High Consciousness of Their International Duty

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Never has France inquired so anxiously what will be the future policy of the United States toward her and indeed toward Europe in general. The second election of Mr. Wilson certainly provoked the most eager curiosity because it was felt that the aid from America in the war depended upon the result of the 1916 election. But even the 1916 election failed to arouse so much speculation and excitement as has been aroused by the struggle in America during the past month or two. All the magazines, the reviews, the newspapers, have devoted many columns to the attempt to explain the personalities and the issues of the contest. For the most part France has been particularly well informed. Now and again it was possible to find an error, a naive appreciation of the facts, but, speaking generally, French writers had informed themselves thoroughly about the candidates and their programs. The truth is that out of this avalanche of printed comment the French people were unable definitely to make up their minds as to whether Mr. Cox or Mr. Harding was to be preferred from the French viewpoint. They felt that much depended upon the choice, but they remained uncertain whether Mr. Cox or Mr. Harding would really better serve their ultimate interests.

All secondary considerations were of course dismissed. The domestic politics of America are no concern of France. The electoral fight for France resolved itself into a fight for the League of Nations. Rightly or wrongly France feels that the fate of the League of Nations depended upon the choice of America. It is interesting to see oneself through the eyes of others. Through the eyes of France Mr. Harding is seen as an opponent of the League of Nations and Mr. Cox as a supporter.

Scraping the League

Now it is too often assumed that France is ready to scrap the League of Nations. It is supposed that France does not want the League and never did want it. It is well, therefore, to make it clear that a great current of opinion in favor of an effective League has manifested itself, especially during the late campaign. The attitude of France should be defined.

When Mr. Wilson came to France with his idea of a League to insure Peace, he was received with the utmost enthusiasm by the French people. They rapturously accepted the proposal. France was swept by a great wave of spiritual aspiration. That the French people were then wholeheartedly for the League cannot be denied.

When, however, it was seen in France that the effect of later French policy had been not only to destroy Mr. Wilson's political power but to raise up in America a storm of opposition to any participation in European affairs, there was a change of front. France was deeply distressed to find that she had not only rendered the League a mere name by driving America out of it, but had also

driven America out of Europe. All sorts of aid, moral as well as material, that America might have given to her were lost to her. The struggle as it developed in America was seen to be about the question of whether America had any obligation whatsoever toward Europe.

Making League a Reality

Thereupon the people of France became anxious that the League should be converted into a reality. It is true that Europe had rather flouted the League whenever it might have come into opposition with the designs of the various countries. Even in these last few weeks there has been an attempt made to get rid of Léon Bourgeois, the chief French champion of the League and the representative of France on the League, on the ground that he took too idealistic a view of his functions. A savage onslaught appeared (again in the "Echo de Paris"). Mr. Bourgeois, yields too much authority to be thus dismissed, and he again secured his nomination, flanked, however, by two moderating forces, Gabriel Hanotaux and René Vivanti, to the French delegation of the League.

While, therefore, it would be untrue to state that France is now unreservedly for the League, it is true to state that the idea of the League as an effective organization is gradually triumphing in spite of its enemies. It is true to state that France as a whole wishes to preserve the League by the inclusion of America, whose moral support is an imperative necessity in the settlement of the unstable new Europe. The sentiment of France is well expressed by the "Temps," which declares that France has the conviction that the American people will affirm their high consciousness of their international duty, and the new resident of the White House will apply himself in all sincerity to the practical resolution of the delicate problem of obtaining the necessary ratification of the Versailles Treaty and the entry of the great republic in the League of Nations. That is a hope which is shared by almost all sections of the community and which animates the majority of French politicians.

The conclusion that is drawn is that France has too readily believed that the American people are irreducibly hostile to the League, just as America has, perhaps, too readily inferred that France is not sincere about the League. It is believed here, rightly or wrongly, that the antagonism to the Wilson régime was partly political and partly personal, and that when the dust of the conflict has been blown away America will recognize her obligation to intervene in European troubles by the law of international solidarity.

HOW WATER POWER CAN ASSIST AUSTRIA

Deprived of Nearly All Her Coal Fields, Abundant Water Power in the Alpine Regions Would Help to Meet Country's Needs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—Amongst the many ways which have been suggested for forwarding the economic reconstruction of Austria none has excited greater interest in the Reparation Commission than the possibility of developing the water power. Special prominence has been given to this question in the memorandum which the chiefs of the British, American and French sections of the commission are taking to Paris for the consideration of the main body of the Reparation Commission there.

Scarcely any other country in Europe is as rich in water power as the mountainous land of Austria, where it is estimated that there are fully 2,500,000 horsepower which can still be utilized. The greater part of this lies in the Alpine regions of Tyrol, Styria and Salzammergut. In the country to the north of the Danube, too, there are large quantities of water caused by the melting of the snow, and lesser rainfalls, which can easily be collected and used for waterpower. Then, too, there is the Danube itself, which in its whole course through Austria, from Passau to the frontier near Vienna, has an average fall of nearly half a meter per kilometer, thus affording the possibility for the creation of still more water-power.

Enormous Coal Saving

It is scarcely possible to estimate what the development of all this water power would mean for Austria now that she has lost nearly all her coal supplies and can ill afford to buy coal from outside countries. Reckoning one unit of horsepower yielded by water power, as equivalent to five tons of coal, the exploitation of the whole water power of Austria, say 2,500,000 horsepower, would effect a saving in the consumption of coal of 12,500,000 tons a year. This is about one-half of the total amount of coal from the Sarre district, and more than the entire British export of coal to Germany in peace times. As Austria requires some 14,500,000 tons of coal for her own consumption the development of her water power would enable her to get along with 2,000,000.

It would probably be at least 10 years before this water power could be utilized to an extent which would bring any perceptible relief to the

coal situation, hence it is the more necessary that the construction work should begin at once despite the ruinously high cost of materials and labor. The Reparation Commission recognizes this and has done everything possible to impress this view upon the Austrian Government. In addition to the great benefit which Austria herself would derive from the enormous saving in her coal bills, it would also be a matter of no small importance for the economic condition of Europe to enjoy the use of these millions of coal released by Austria.

Operating Expenses Small

It must also be remembered that in water-power are sources of energy of unlimited duration and ever-increasing profit. The productiveness of coal mines, however great they may be, is still restricted and the increasing difficulties of obtaining output and the ever-advancing demands of the coal workers cause the operating expenses of the mines to rise higher and higher every year. But the operating expenses of water power once constructed and utilized, remain almost constant, as the outlay for labor is small, the chief expenses being for interest on the invested capital. In view of the steadily increasing price in the production of other forms of energy capital invested in the development of water power must be much more profitable.

Under present-day conditions it is almost impossible to form any reliable estimate of the profits to be derived from any single water-power establishment, but all the calculations so far made by the Austrian Government experts go to show that there would be an enormous saving as against the cost of power produced by coal. One must consider also that Austria has neither the coal nor the money to buy it, and must in consequence make every effort to become independent of the uncertainties attendant upon obtaining coal from foreign countries. It is true that the expense of changing the motive-power of the railways and factories from coal to electricity will be very great, but Austria must be prepared to make this sacrifice in view of the immense ultimate benefits which this change will bring.

The speedy and extensive utilization of Austria's water power in order to put an end to the difficulties caused by the shortage of coal is not alone in the interest of Austria, but of all those states suffering from lack of coal—that is to say at least all the states in Europe. Therefore it would seem to be in the interest of foreign capital to participate in the development of these great water powers in Austria, the cost of which Austria herself is quite unable, unaided, to meet. That foreign capital would enjoy a profitable and absolutely secure return cannot be doubted for the water power is certainly there, with its incomparable advantage over many other forms of energy of being practically inexhaustible.



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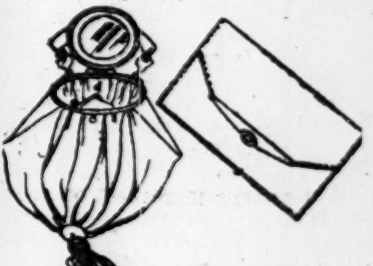
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RACE DISTRIBUTION IS BRITISH PROBLEM

Migrations of Its Peoples Within British Empire May Be Profoundly Influenced by Australia's New Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The greatest peace problem the British Empire has to face today is that of the movement of her surplus people. Former service men in England look to the dominions and the dominions are eager for an invasion of their own kind and kin, to develop their lands and to hold them. Australia in particular is awakening to the fact that untold millions of Asiatics, who want room for expansion, are looking in the direction of her shores. The Commonwealth realizes that her geographical position in the heart of the Pacific may become more embarrassing unless she fills her empty spaces. That this is correctly appreciated may be gathered from the fact that Percy Hunter has been asked by Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, to initiate in London a comprehensive scheme of immigration embracing the entire Commonwealth.

A Great Mission

Mr. Hunter has now arrived in London to carry out his great mission as Director of Immigration for Australia. He is an Australian and has had a notable career. He is essentially a man for big work, and peopling a continent does not dismay him. He has devoted much of his time and energies to immigration work. He succeeded in amalgamating the New South Wales and Victorian systems, but the war stopped operations. It is owing to his initiative that Australia has now one immigration policy. Mr. Hunter has studied the movements of population in the United States of America and Canada, and has carried out several important government missions in Europe. He knows the Pacific well, is vice-president and honorary representative for Australia of the Pan-Pacific Union, and was one of the founders of the Millions Club in Sydney.

Upon being asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor if he would say anything on the subject of his mission and the peopling of Australia, Mr. Hunter said: "In point of population Australia stands today where America stood immediately after the War of Independence. This is roughly a century and a half ago, and at that date the settlement of Australia was absolutely in swaddling clothes. Today, as the growth of nations in respect of their population is measured, Australia has not got out of the long clothes stage. Containing a territory as big as the United States of America, this vast island continent is held by a people numbering scarcely over 5,000,000.

Developing Coastal Fringe

"Although the inland districts of Australia contain extensive tracts of fertile and well-watered soil capable of sustaining great populations, it is the coastal fringe which will first be developed and populated. The coastal fringe, which at various points has already achieved an advanced point of development, and on which are dotted several great cities, could comfortably contain all the countries of Europe, excepting Russia, and as for the most part this fringe consists of rich and fertile soils, blessed by the most extraordinary equable and favorable climate in the world, the natural corollary will follow that it could contain equally the population of those countries."

Mr. Hunter declared that already the Australians, partly by reason of the practical vigor of their advanced political ideas, had achieved for their working-classes more comfortable conditions, and a higher standard of living than those of almost any other working people on the face of the globe. It was the ambition of the Australian people that these conditions should in no way be modified, except for their improvement. This idea was at the back of the White Australia doctrine, of which so much had been heard on both sides of the world. It rendered the execution of a vigorous immigration policy not only a desirable factor, but an absolute essential to the life of the nation.

Filling Vacant Spaces

With the teeming millions of Asia and the Malay Archipelago in close proximity to their sparsely peopled and inviting territories, and with all the work of national development practically before them, Mr. Hunter said that it was not to be wondered

that a statesman of the caliber of Mr. Hughes had decided that no further time must be lost in bending the best energies of Australian enterprise to the task of filling their vacant spaces. Australia's outstanding achievements were shown in her modern cities, her harbors and her ports. Europe generally, also the United States of America, had but a hazy conception of the greatness that lies before the Commonwealth.

To be quite frank, stated Mr. Hunter, even the bulk of Australians did not realize the great possibilities their undeveloped country held. It had been frequently stated in terms of reproach that practically half the population of the commonwealth was domiciled in her great cities. This was true, but Mr. Hunter pointed out that the Australian cities were not overcrowded, and, in the European sense, never could be, as they had such abundant spaces around them, and that they could never develop into the overcrowded urban areas such as were to be found in all great cities of the old world.

Growth of Population

The original white population of Australia in 1788 was 1024. It doubled itself 10 times over during the next 71 years, and at the end of 1858 it reached 1,050,828. Several reasons may be attributed for this eminently satisfactory state of affairs. The depression in Great Britain after the Napoleonic wars, the discovery of gold in Australia, the introduction of sheep, satisfactory exploration work, all helped to encourage immigration. In one sense today history repeats itself. The conditions in Europe are such that vast numbers are anxious to settle in other lands, and the journey to Australia today is a luxurious pleasure, compared with the hardships borne by the early settlers.

The Director of Immigration was next asked if Canada's accessibility might not militate somewhat against the success of Australia's efforts on account of the longer voyage. "Yes," he answered, "undoubtedly that will always be the case. It is a difficulty we have always had to face, the tremendous attractions of Canada. The fact that they are within half a dozen days steaming of England, the fact that the fares are comparatively low, and that, if they do not like the new country, they can return without ruinous expense or without great loss of time—these have always made Canada a very formidable competitor of Australia, appealing powerfully to the Britisher who is thinking of transplanting his home. This but emphasizes the necessity for the continuity of the Australian policy, for every break damages the cause, and puts all the delicate machinery out of gear."

Australia v. Canada

Questioned as to whether Australia might clash with Canada in her efforts to obtain immigrants, Mr. Hunter replied: "There will be always more or less rivalry between Australia and Canada in the search for desirable settlers. I do not anticipate that this will be keen during the next 12 or 18 months by reason of the fact that there are thousands or tens of thousands of British former service men, most of whom are desirable from the point of view of both dominions, and selection and transportation will be the difficulties to be encountered within this period, rather than searching for and obtaining the new people. When these have been tackled no doubt there will be some competition, but our relations with our brother officials of Canada and the other dominions are so cordial, and the understanding between us so sound, that I have no doubt we shall be able so to arrange our plan of procedure that anything like undue clashing will be avoided."

The New Bureau

"The British Government has established a department and staffed it with leading highly trained officials comprehensively to survey the problem of imperial migration. This department is likely to have a profound effect upon the movement of the British peoples within the Empire during

the next decade. The control of the new bureau has already taken a most sympathetic view of the necessities of outlying portions of the Empire, and the dominions across the seas have every reason to feel gratified at the interest which the British Government is now taking in this problem. The significance of this departure on the part of the British Government is hardly yet realized, but I have no doubt that from an imperial point of view, it is one of the most far-reaching and important acts of executive administration which has been promulgated this century."

At this stage Mr. Hunter was asked if he anticipated any danger from the Asiatic races, uncomfortably near the empty areas of the Continent. "Not exactly danger," he remarked, "because our relations with all our neighbors are extremely cordial, but Australians cannot blind themselves to the fact that they cannot continue to occupy a huge country which has been handed to us as a trust by the British Empire, unless we effectively settle it, and it is for this reason that the Prime Minister of Australia set on foot the present organization with the intention of effectively populating Australia. I am glad to say that for the first time in the history of the British Empire we have now secured in this vital imperial task the cooperation of the home government."

"With the help of the British Government," the director concluded, "the cooperation of the British people, and a steadfast determination on the part of the Australians themselves, I am optimistic enough to believe that we shall establish a flow of population to our shores which will increase rather than diminish as the years go on, and which, in the course of a comparatively short time, will provide our continent with that measure of population which thinking people feel is a minimum for what might be termed safe occupation."

SWEDISH FORESTRY HIGHLY DEVELOPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
STOCKHOLM, Sweden—In comparatively recent years forestry and its allied industries have replaced mining as the "chief living resources" of Sweden, and her position among the other timber-producing countries has been strengthened as a result of the war. Russia, who up to 1914 was her most important competitor in the export value of forest products, will be, it is confidently believed, unable to challenge Swedish supremacy in this respect for many years to come.

From the Gulf of Bothnia to the mountain of birch forest in the north, two-thirds of the total area of Sweden forms a single continuous belt of coniferous forests, consisting chiefly of white and red pine, fir and spruce, all of excellent quality. This practically inexhaustible supply of timber would not of itself be sufficient to create the present industry, the development of which has been rendered possible by the numerous watercourses which intersect the woodland regions and the abundant snow of the long winters, which make the roughest and most broken ground accessible. During the past half century these watercourses have been transformed into 30,000 kilometers of floating ways, by means of which, at comparatively small expense, the timber is brought down to the sawmills and factories situated on the coast.

The comparatively important revenue yield of the Swedish forests is explained by economic production and the highly developed character of the industry. It is possible, but not probable, that Russia may in the distant future dispute Sweden's position, but the war, which crippled the latter's most important competitor, has operated greatly to her advantage, and for several decades past, scientific research has been devoted to the care and cultivation of plantations during the period of growth and in removing Sweden's forestry from the purely exploiting stage to that of intensive and rational cultivation.

MILITARY FORCES ACTIVE IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Increased activity on the part of the military and kindred forces has failed to bring the promised peace, and the diminution in the list of outrages perpetrated is only apparent to those who live outside Ireland and are satisfied with the accounts published in newspapers. In Dublin house to house searches are being conducted.

Many arrests continue to be made,

but the majority of those apprehended are now almost immediately released. The military continue to board the trains, fully armed, with the result that the trains are held up, and this, added to curtailment due to the coal strike has caused the stoppage of 54 important services, and the alteration of several others.

Allegations of terrorism come from the south and west. A military motor-car, conveying important dispatches from Bandon to Cork, was ambushed at Ballinhassig recently by a large party of men who opened a heavy fire on the car, smashing the engine, killing two officers and one soldier, and

wounding several others. They then seized all the arms and ammunition. One civilian was arrested. Reprisals followed this occurrence.

PRODUCTION OF OIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The daily average gross production of oil for ending on November 13 was given as the week ending on November 20 was 1,308,720 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute. That of the week ending on November 13 was given as 1,307,045 barrels.

FOREIGN TRADE CONFERENCE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—A foreign trade conference in which 23 South and Central American and Oriental countries will participate, as well as every state in the Mississippi Valley, will be held in New Orleans, in May, 1921, according to announcement by the New Orleans Association of Commerce, which has just named a committee of 15 to arrange this conference, in connection with the annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Association, called for the same month.

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JUBILEE CONGRESS OF POSTAL UNION

Delegates to Madrid Gathering
Are Described as Champions
of Culture and "Artificers of
a World Without Frontiers"

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The delegates to the seventh Universal Postal Congress, which, by the way, being held 25 years after the establishment of the union was called the jubilee congress, got to work very soon after the King had made the formal opening and given the Spanish welcome at the Senate House. All the delegates were here at the beginning except one, that being the Argentine representative, who was a little late but duly arrived in Madrid before the business proceedings began. For the purpose of dividing up the heavy amount of work that had to be got through, the delegates were formed into five separate committees, to each of which were allotted special tasks and each of which held at least one session a day. It has been remarked that in addition to interesting items on the general program, the representatives of the French colony of Indo-China put forward a proposition that postage charges between their country and others should be reduced by 50 per cent in the case of sealed packets and 25 per cent in the case of unsealed.

The general arrangement of the congress worked admirably. A Swiss delegate being much impressed with the knowledge that the King displayed of the stamp exhibits, Don Alfonso turned to him with a smile and the remark, "It is not the King who is speaking now but a philatelist." The King made himself satisfied that nothing more could be done for the guests of Spain than had been, making minute inquiries upon every point. He learned that the special congress aeroplane that was to be stationed at Cuatro Vientos just outside Madrid for the benefit of any delegate who suddenly experienced the desire or necessity to proceed with the utmost possible speed to any distant point, either in Spain or out of it, had duly arrived at its station and would remain in readiness, under the control of the pilot, Dombrey, chief of the postal aerodrome of Alicante, until the close of the proceedings. The machine, which is fitted with a limousine body, had been brought along from Alicante.

An Impressive Speech

Mr. Delmatti, the doyen of the delegates, chief of the Italian delegation and Director-General of Posts in his country, opened the congress and made a speech in which he gave thanks to the Spanish Government for its hospitality, and amidst cheers proposed that the congress should send a deputation to the King to thank him for presiding at the inaugural gathering at the Senate. The Count de Bugallal, Minister of the Interior, was then nominated honorary president, the Count de Colombi, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in Spain, was elected active president, Mr. Decoppet (Switzerland) was chosen as vice-president, Mr. Rottner (Germany) secretary-in-chief, and Mr. Voutat and Mr. Fourès secretaries of the congress.

The Count de Colombi then made an impressive opening speech. He said that in the Senate House it had been the desire of the King personally to give the congress welcome and to offer it the hospitality of Spanish soil, manifesting his profound sympathy with their humanitarian work and his lively desire that their stay in Spain should make a grateful memory which they would carry home with them. It was now his own duty, the Count said, to fulfill the task the government had entrusted to him, to repeat to them their own greetings, its admiration and respect.

Doing Good for Humanity
This was the jubilee of the Postal Union, and now let the delegates be the first champions of culture to go out into the whole world after the war to continue upon the glorious road they had followed for so long. It was not possible, he said, to contemplate without emotion an assembly like that, formed of eminent personalities representing all the countries of the earth who had come there to Madrid with the exclusive thought of doing good for humanity. They were the artificers of a world without frontiers, the task that was enjoined upon them, was very severe and demanded the close application of each one, but they would not wish to leave Spain without becoming acquainted with some of the things of special interest that could be shown them in his country.

Spain could present to them a treasury of art that had been accumulated through the ages and could exhibit to them an intense cultural life which was a counterpart to her riches in industry and commerce. It was, in-

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deed, most specially desired that they should not leave Spanish soil without coming to a close acquaintance with Spain, because Spaniards had the conviction that to know her was to love her, and a supreme national aspiration that day was that each one of the delegates should become a sincere friend of Spain, and that in their own countries they should spread affection and respect for his own. And another aspiration was that now, when they were far from their own frontiers and from their homes, they should feel Spanish hospitality in their hearts, that it was another home that Spain offered them wherein not the ceremonies of etiquette prevailed but the simple and warm friendship of family.

The deputation appointed to convey thanks to the King duly proceeded to the Palace, the Count de Colombi with them, and there they offered to His Majesty a beautiful album with a collection of the stamps of each country represented at the congress and also a photograph of the monument erected at Berné to the Universal Postal Union.

PRINCE OF WALES IN PRAISE OF AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Prince of Wales was recently entertained to a luncheon at Australia House by the High Commissioners for Australia and New Zealand, (The Right Honorable Sir James Allen), and the Agents-General for the Australian States, in honor of his return from his empire tour. Amongst other guests present were the Duke of York, Lord Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Earl of Strathmore, the Governor-designate of Victoria.

For some time past, it may be explained, it has been the policy of the Commonwealth Government in London to utilize Australia House as the foreign office is used, that is to say, apart from the ordinary official daily activities, the building lends itself to the social side of Australian life in London, and various functions are held from time to time in it.

The luncheon to the Prince was absolutely informal, and there were no speeches. The Prince of Wales sat between Lord Milner and Mr. Fisher, and after the luncheon he conversed separately with every one present, joining the ladies in the High Commissioner's room, when he was presented to each one individually. In referring to his recent tour, the Prince observed that he had had a wonderful though strenuous time in Australia, and he was very pleased to be afforded the opportunity of meeting men associated with every phase of life in that great continent. He was especially delighted with Tasmania, the island state, which in some ways reminded him of England. The wonderful Australian climate also appealed to him, and the fine opportunities it presented for an open air life. He thought it was a pity that more was not known of Australia, its wonderful cities, its great railways, its fine harbors, its beautiful scenery, and its busy manufacturing life. He was delighted at the great reception given him by the large-hearted Australians and New Zealanders, many of whom he had met on the battlefields of France, and he was gratified to come across so many familiar faces and be able to grip hands with some of his old comrades.

The Prince of Wales remarked that he was so pleased with what he had seen in Australia and New Zealand and its people that he looked forward to paying another visit at some future date that he might be given opportunities of becoming even more familiar with these countries than on his recent visit. He thought that he had seen more of the dominions than any of his family, and he had come into closer touch with the people. This made him wish all the more to be able to return at a later date.

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LONDON'S PARADE OF UNEMPLOYED

First Big Unemployed Demonstration in Seven Years Proves to Be Disorderly Affair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Disorderly scenes in Downing Street and Whitehall were the outcome of a recent demonstration by London's unemployed, some 30,000 of these having previously gathered on the Thames Embankment in order to accompany a deputation of 15 mayors from various London boroughs who waited on the Prime Minister at No. 10 Downing Street to discuss the unemployment situation.

It was while this conference was being held and the Premier and the mayors were doing their best to solve the problems of unemployment that the more rowdy element of the throng were noticed to be spoiling for a fight, though there was no need or provocation for violence whatever. After the huge procession had marched from the Embankment to Whitehall, what at first appeared to be an entirely good-humored attempt to gain an entry into Downing Street, across which a cordon of police had been drawn, developed into a turbulent riot.

Police Resistance

The police were compelled to resist the concentrated efforts to break the cordon, and in one of the rushes the stone balustrade surrounding the southern end of the treasury buildings gave way, carrying with it a number of demonstrators who were ranged on top of it and behind it. These fell into the building area, several being injured. This apparently precipitated matters for the front line of demonstrators then picked up coping stones and hurled them at the police. Though this appeared to be the signal for a general attack, the police did not resort to their batons. Mounted and foot police reinforcements were, however, hurried up. Just before the mounted police arrived, a young man commandeered a white horse in the vicinity of Northumberland Avenue and, riding areback, made his way along to Whitehall, rode past the cenotaph which was in course of erection, and then, turning his horse, charged back to Downing Street. The crowd stamped and he reached the cordon of police. Here he was quickly unhorsed and taken into custody.

The deputation of mayors had already left the Prime Minister when the more violent disturbances took place. The demonstrators from Tottenham and Poplar district, with red flags flying, approached the cordon of police, singing the "Red Flag." A shower of missiles—bottles and stones—followed and the police suffered a number of casualties. The temper of crowd had now become exceedingly ugly and loaded bludgeons were dis-

played and used and the police were then forced into action. Some 50 or 60 mounted men, with their staffs drawn, plunged into the mob. Several were unseated and suffered injuries from bricks and broken bottles, rained from Richmond Terrace and the gardens of Montague House. The poles, from which banners had previously flown, were used by the demonstrators. The struggle did not last long, however, and before the repeated charges of the police the crowd broke and fled.

Unemployed Peaceable

The mounted police were exceedingly effective in dispersing the rioters and breaking up the demonstration. The police showed the utmost patience before they attacked the mob, and when they at last were forced to take action it was noticed that they avoided striking wherever their rush had had the desired effect. They flourished their batons a great deal more than they actually struck with them.

This was the first big "unemployed" demonstration in London for seven years and turned out to be a very disagreeable affair. It was abundantly clear that the violent section of the demonstrators were not of the unemployed professionalists at all. These appeared to be entirely peaceable and well behaved. The rioters were confined in the main, to some four or five thousand of the rough element of London which is generally conspicuous by its presence on these occasions.

At the meeting with the deputation of mayors, the Premier pointed out the difficulties involved in dealing with the question of unemployment, particularly in finding work not only of a remunerative, but beneficial character, and the desire of the government to avoid spending money upon schemes that were perfectly worthless. He stated that the government was fully alive to the pledges which were given to those gallant men who had served their country—pledges not merely given by the government, but by municipalities, private people, everybody—and those pledges had to be redeemed. It was in that spirit that a cabinet committee had been appointed to deal with the question and definite schemes had been formulated. These schemes and the plans of the government would, the Premier announced, be made known in Parliament at an early date.

KAU DESERT OFFERED TO THE GOVERNMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Gov. C. J. McCarthy has signed an order turning over to the United States Government, on condition that it be accepted by the Secretary of the Interior, the great Kau desert on the island of Hawaii as part of the Kilauea National Park area. The desert comprises 43,400 acres. Recently Prof. Thomas A. Jaggar, of the observatory at Kilauea, explored the desert and discovered hieroglyphics of extreme interest.

AMERICA TO STAND BY PROHIBITION

Recent British Visitor to United States Says He Is Convinced That as Country Is Now Dry It Will in Future Remain So

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the course of an address before members of the English Speaking Union in the Eolian Hall, London, Sir John Foster Fraser described his experience during a three years' stay in the United States of America, from which he has just returned.

Referring to the prohibition question in America, he said: "I am not a rabid, bigoted teetotaler. When I went over to the United States in 1913 I found of course that some states had been dry for a number of years, while others were wet. When I went back last year the whole of America was going dry. Of course there were damp spots, especially in New York. I went on a four months' tour in the middle west, and found nothing but dry states."

View of Life Optimistic

"Then I found they were introducing a lot of imitation beverages to take the place of the drinks that were made illegal. One drink was called 'Near Beer'—which just showed that the Americans have got no sense of distance! I was not happy when I

had to drink 'near beer,' or other concoctions. But the curious thing is that ultimately I began to like them. I began to get rid of pessimism and take an optimistic view of life."

"Whilst I was over there I found there was very much interest in the prohibition question. They talk more about prohibition than about the League of Nations. I found in the states where they were dry there was a lot of contentment. In the industrial districts, whilst of course there was a great deal of objection, people were getting used to going without liquor. Manufacturers told me that the men were working better. I talked to many workmen; they resented being deprived of their liberty, they thought they ought to be allowed to decide for themselves. Then they generally added something like this: 'Well, we have got used to it by now, and if we had to vote again I would vote that we remain dry.'"

"Children Look Bonny"

"Many Americans who live in New York, Boston, and other big cities will tell you that America does not like what is taking place. They are referring to the class whom they mix with. They say America is going back to light wines and light beer. I may be wrong, I am not a prejudiced teetotaler, but I wandered all over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian border down to the Mexican, and the conclusion I came to was that, right or wrong, America has become dry and she is going to remain dry. Again and again, wandering about the country, not only in agricultural districts,

but in the industrial districts, I saw how healthy the people looked, how well the men, and particularly the women, carried themselves, how bonny the children were."

TASMANIAN CAPITAL AND LABOR AGREED

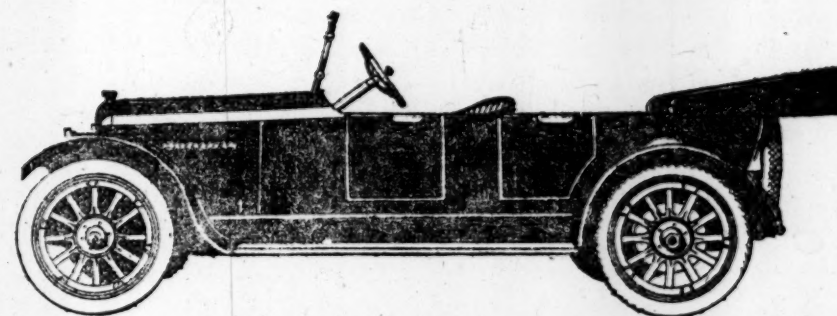
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—When there is so much industrial unrest in the world, it is refreshing to find a country where it is almost absent. In Tasmania harmonious relations between Capital and Labor continue to be maintained.

The chief inspector of factories, H. Reynolds, in his annual report to Parliament, states that in administering the Factories Act and the Wages Board's Act, the policy of the department has been one of adjustment, rather than the enforcement of any penalty enjoined for breaches of the law, and this policy, in his opinion, is producing satisfactory results that might not otherwise be obtainable.

During the year the inspectors paid 5000 visits of inspection to the factories and the chief inspector records that by their tact, judgment and appreciation of the difficulties that confront the employer and employee, they contributed in no small measure "to the harmony and good will that is so characteristic of the industrial life of this State."

The chief inspector also reports that it is pleasing to note a yearly increase in the number of employers who realize that good conditions of employment create a high standard of efficiency, which is reflected in increased production.



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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

"TRISTAN AND ISOLDE"

In English at the Metropolitan, New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," presented in the English text of H. and P. Cordier, revised by Sigmund Spaeth and Miss Cecil Cowdry; Metropolitan Opera House, New York, after noon of November 25, 1920. The scenic production was by Joseph Urban. The music was directed by Arthur Bodanzky. The cast:

Tristan.....Johannes Sembach
King Mark.....Robert Blass
Isolde.....Margaret Matzenauer
Kurvenal.....Clarence Whitehill
Melot.....Robert Leonard
Brangäne.....Jeanne Gordon
Shepard.....Octave Dux
Steinman.....Louis D'Angelo
Bailor's wife.....Italo D'Alia

NEW YORK, New York.—Musically

the revival of "Tristan and Isolde" at the Metropolitan Opera House turned out to be an important event. On the orchestral side the performance was a three-and-a-half-hour delight, and on the vocal side an afternoon of almost unbroken satisfaction. Mr. Bodanzky, as is the rule when he conducts, achieved such balance of sonority between voices and instruments that both departments were perfectly heard and neither was unduly assertive. Mme. Matzenauer filled the large Metropolitan auditorium with rich sound, and at the same time she met every traditional requirement of the rôle of Isolde in point of vocal style and execution. Being a singer of lower range than Wagner obviously had in mind when he wrote his music, she manifested disability in taking care of the top notes and inconvenience in taking care of those immediately below the top, where she startled the house perhaps a dozen times in the first and third acts with distressingly harsh outbursts of sound, and she caused uneasiness perhaps twice as many times as that in the course of all three acts by vocalizing in loud, hollow, uncontrolled, expressionless fashion.

Mr. Sembach showed himself altogether competent to meet the responsibilities of the grand duet in the garden scene in the second act and of the soliloquy under the tree in the third act, which constitute the chief work of a tenor taking the rôle of Tristan. Mr. Whitehill has seldom found a part that brings out the baritone glories that reside in his voice as the part of Kurvenal brings them out. For some happy reason he found it possible as Tristan's esquire and tutor to chide, warn and encourage in a tone free of that plaintiveness which has heretofore detracted from the charm of his singing. Miss Gordon, while new to the contralto responsibilities of "Tristan and Isolde," showed herself able to sing calmly and beautifully from Brangäne's corner of the ship's deck in the first act and to maintain something like vocal equality with artists who had a record of many voyages from Ireland to Cornwall behind them.

To say that the presentation was musically excellent is to tell the whole story. Dramatically, it was as undistinguished as opera performances always stand in danger of being when left to the interpretative fancies of the several artists in the cast. Some day, when the opera stage is put into the hands of producing managers skilled in the methods of the modern theater, the Wagnerian music dramas will doubtless be plausibly and fluently acted. True enough, the legend of King Mark, Isolde and Tristan is ponderously set forth in Wagner's libretto. But for all that, the persons giving the piece must do something more than stand in front of the scenery, make gestures and recite the text.

As for the stage settings prepared by Joseph Urban, they were not so far above the Italian opera standards of the last century as might have been hoped. They were all, to speak fairly, built up from the ground and constructed in honest architectural perspective. And yet the three sets were not much different in effect from the painted ship, garden and castle they would have been in old times, with timbers, flower beds and masonry walls swaying and wrinkling every time anybody passed near them. Save for a streak of color here and a striking contour there, like the golden banners decorating the ship's rigging in act one and the horizon line showing beyond Tristan's tower by the sea, in act three, the scenery might have been from anybody else's workshop but Mr. Urban's.

The English libretto ought, everybody must agree, to have been prepared as carefully as was the one used last season for "Parsifal." But evidently English librettos are regarded at the Metropolitan as a war measure only; and the fainter the recollection of the war grows, the less favored English seems to be. "Tristan and Isolde" in English, however, is a success, notwithstanding an inferior translation and in spite of broken pronunciation on the part of the tenor. If artists brought up in German opera, like Mme. Matzenauer and Mr. Sembach, find no particular difficulty in singing Wagner in English, then assuredly the New York public ought to rejoice to hear him in English.

"THE MIKADO" AGAIN

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Beginning with a week's revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado," the touring organization managed by John J. MacArthur and called the Royal English Opera Company, has come to the Boston Opera House for an indefinite stay in the standard light opera. Next week "The Bohemian Girl" will be the bill.

The organization, judging from "The Mikado" performance, can be

counted on to give good all-round presentations, with specially good work from Jefferson DeAngelis, the leading comedian, and good singing by Ralph Brannard, Eunice Gilman and Mildred Rogers.

In "The Mikado," the most interesting personation was given by Hans Shinozumi, a Japanese singer from Hawaii, in the part of Yum-Yum. There was no hint of Japanese accent in her speech, yet her bird-like movements, her ability to sustain a graceful pose, her beautiful handling of the fan and her high, sweet soprano, all contributed with a neat feeling for the naive humor of the part to make her performance memorable.

Mr. DeAngelis has long been accepted as a reliable comedian, more amusing to the eye, perhaps, than to the ear. Detmar Poppen as Poo Eado and Sam A. Burton as the Mikado, gave acceptable performances. Mildred Rogers, despite the too persistently loud playing of the orchestra, managed to be heard to the pleasure of the audience in the part of Katsisha.

TEMPLARS QUARTET IN LONDON CONCERT

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England.—The Templars Quartet are past masters in the art of arranging admirable and unconventional programs, and that which they presented at their recital at Aeolian Hall on October 25 was no exception to the rule. Excellent in design, excellent in performance, it left one wishing at the end that it were possible to hear it all over again. More of a compliment, this, than at first appears, because most items on the program had already been enjoyed. There is something thoroughly exhilarating in finding a concert where the performers—instead of allowing their attitude towards art to become case-hardened by constant propinquity—are obviously keen in their delight in the music given. This applies not only to the quartet, but to the distinguished musicians, viz: Gervase Elwes, Dr. Walford Davies, W. H. Reed, Fred B. Kiddle, and George Thalben Ball, who assisted them, and to a detachment of Temple Chorists, who also sang.

Though still young men, the Templars Quartet have sung together for years. As boys they were chorists in the choir of the Temple Church under Dr. Walford Davies, and they have since then found a more congenial home in the quartet. Now they have made themselves into a male voice quartet in which the high tenor of Norman Stone, and admirable second tenor of Capel Dixon blend perfectly with the bright baritone and firm bass of Frank Haswell and John Halford. Their ensemble is close and sensitive; they appear to the ear as one entity, not as four. If they have a fault it is that their work is a trifle too perfectly chiseled and a little too much on the small side, and therefore lacks the element of surprise. But they are so intelligent that they make a success of all the styles of music they essay—and their repertoire ranges wide. They began the recital by a group of old melodies (Irish, English, Scottish and Hebridean), well arranged by A. Capel Dixon—the fourth of "An Island Shouting Song" (especially good)—and rounded off the group with an effective "West Country Song" composed by Norman Stone in the vein of folk song.

Next followed Vaughan Williams' lovely three-part song, "Sound Asleep," for treble and alto voices, sung by the Temple Chorists; and then came a remarkably fine performance by Gervase Elwes of Beethoven's "Adelaide." Written more than 100 years ago, it still remains one of the great love songs of the world by virtue of the truth and beauty of the music.

In the Russian traditional "Song of the Volga Boatmen" and Holst's dramatic setting of Hardy's poem, "The Homecoming," the Templars showed their possessing reason and powerful tone. Equally good upon the opposite side—that of lightness and delicacy—were the three French chansons of the sixteenth century which followed.

The main musical event of the evening, however, was the production of a new work by Dr. Walford Davies in which the concert gives modestly relegated themselves to the position of chorus. The new work is called "Four Songs of London," and is one of those felicitous pieces of chamber music for combined voices and instruments in which Walford Davies has struck out a special line for himself, and for which he has a special gift. The four songs treat of four different aspects of London streets and they have been set for tenor solo, small chorus, two violins and piano. In each there is just that peculiar blending of detachment and intimacy which makes Walford Davies well suited to interpret the great, homely city, and in each there is that mastery of magnitude in miniature which proves him a choral writer in the true line of succession from Tallis and Purcell.

With a handful of voices and two or three instruments, he can produce the most delightful and satisfying effects. The first song, "November Blue," is a case in point. Set practically as a tenor solo with instrumental accompaniment, the entry of the chorus at the close on the words "crowded with blue" is an amazingly effective bit of color, while the second song, "Street Lantorns," also has genuine charm, and a lovely point in the music at the line, "One small isle of solitude." The third, "Fleet Street," is not so attractive, at any rate upon a first hearing, but the words do not readily demand music. The last—a setting of Francis Thompson's well known poem, "The Kingdom of God," is in all ways the biggest and most distinctive of the four, the opening for the soloist and chorus in unison being particularly impressive. The performance, with Gervase Elwes as

soloist, and the composer at the piano, left nothing to be desired.

Judged by the latest fashions imported from France or Russia, Walford Davies' music may appear as that of a solitary content to go upon his own way, indifferent to praise or censure, looking for no reward, counting no advertisement, accepting only such things in modernism as can prove their inherent truth when tested by the touchstone of the classics. But there seems more than a chance that his works will still have something to say in the future, when much of the glitter of today has served its turn, flickered out, and been forgotten. Complete sincerity has a way of surviving.

The concert was rounded off by two violin solos, well played by W. H. Reed, and a group of amusing quartets.

MME. PADROSA'S TOUR IN SOUTH AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"It is a long journey to Bogota from where you leave the ship," said Mme. Mercedes Padrosa, pianist, telling a representative of The Christian Science Monitor about the tour in South America which she and her husband, Hector Cabral, violinist, have lately completed. "But," declared she, "although the trip uses up a good deal of time, I would gladly do it over again just for the sake of playing to an audience of Colombian people; for they are remarkably responsive to music and they are grateful to artists who take the trouble of visiting them in their remote situation. They have a pleasant theater in Bogota, very beautiful and large, where they meet for concerts. They have no hall such as would be available to artists in any European or North American city. For that matter, scarcely anywhere in South America is a recital hall to be found except in Buenos Aires, and there halls are numerous. The people like to gather in their theaters to listen to a musical program, and performers must meet the difficulties involved the best they can."

"In regard to travel, musicians touring South America are obliged to spend a considerable proportion of their days and nights on trains and boats, but the variety of experience is worth all the trouble entailed. I first went to the country in 1914, from my home in Spain. I went again in 1915. I started on my third trip last year. We covered in our itinerary the principal cities of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia, and Venezuela. Continuing northward, we visited towns in Costa Rica, Cuba, and Porto Rico and then came to New York."

"You have heard, you say, that everybody in South America plays the piano? Well, that is about so. Everybody there who studies music thinks first of all of learning to play the piano; and for that reason, I suppose, recital programs in which the piano figures are in high favor. As for the kind of music South Americans like to hear, that is pretty nearly what people like everywhere else. They want the classic masterworks most of anything. But in addition to those, they enjoy compositions written by the modern men of Spain."

"Let me recall, if you will, works of the Spanish school which I have been playing. In my parts of the programs which Mr. Cabral and I have presented, you will find 'Jota Navarra' by Larregia, professor of the piano at the Conservatory of Madrid; 'Chisperos' and 'Barcarolle' by Blanco, who, though a Spaniard, lives in Portugal and directs the Conservatory at Lisbon. Then you will find some pieces by Granados, who formerly taught me, and some by Albéniz."

Replying to a query concerning works for piano and orchestra in her repertoire, she mentioned Grieg's piano concerto, which she has presented as soloist with the Madrid Symphony Orchestra at San Sebastian, Spain, with Arbos conducting, and with the Philharmonic Orchestra of Lima, Peru, augmented by Bracale's opera orchestra, with Gerdes conducting. She also mentioned Tchaikovsky's concerto in B flat minor, which she has played with the Madrid Symphony Orchestra at the Teatro Lara in Madrid, with Arbos conducting.

MUSIC NOTES

Cyril Scott, the British composer, appeared at Aeolian Hall, New York, on the afternoon of November 20, presenting a program of his own works, comprising piano pieces, which he played himself, and songs, which Mme. Eva Gauthier, soprano, sang to his piano accompaniments and to the accompaniment of Mr. Mattieu, oboist, and Mr. Altschuler, violinist. Mr. Scott called out a large audience and he made a success that points to the likelihood of his giving another New York concert. In his compositions he speaks the same language as other modernists, though he says things that are different from what they say. He is as ingratiating as anybody recently declared a *persecuted radical* should be, in that "he leads his new ideas forth like a lamb, not like a dragon spitting fire." In piano pieces like those entitled "Bells" and "Rainbow Trout," he chooses to be whimsically descriptive; in another piece, "Ode Heroique," he talks with elegiac gravity; while in longer works, like the ballade with which the program opened and the rondo de concert with which it closed, he gives a novel turn to classic forms. And in all cases his melody has an English flavor. Of particular interest among the numbers in which Mme. Gauthier took part was an "Idyllic Fantasy," for voice, oboe and violincello. In this the tone of the singer blended

strangely and beautifully with the tone of the instruments, which were played off stage.

Mme. Birgit Engell, soprano, appeared in Carnegie Hall, New York, on the afternoon of November 22, with Coenraad V. Bos as her accompanist. She sang works in various languages, her composers including Gluck, Pergolesi, Caccini, Franck, Lenormand, Melartini, Sibelius, Brahms and Rybner. She has a voice of much power, sweetness and expressiveness, and is a promising artist in the field of song interpretation. She made an especially striking success with a work of Lenormand's, "Quelle souffrance," which surely has been neglected more than it should be by recital performers. In this work the composer achieves an unusual and impressive climax by gradually lifting the melody through a series of planes and making the voice sound for a considerable time in each of its registers in turn, from the lowest at the beginning of a stanza to the highest at the end.

Vasa Prihoda, violinist, made his first appearance in New York at Carnegie Hall on the evening of November 22, with Osta Doubravka playing his piano accompaniments. His program comprised familiar selections, like Tartini's "Devil's Trill," Paganini's concerto in D major, Schubert's "Ave Maria" and Kreisler's "Caprice Viennois," and his playing was all in the familiarly good style of the present renaissance of violin art. It almost seems that the instrument which Stradivarius perfected has at last, after two centuries of more or less obstinacy, yielded to the persuasion of pedagogues and given up all its technical secrets to them. For the conservatory masters are turning out excellent solo violin players in quantity. The American concert circuit evidently is no longer to be at the sole disposal of a few artists, as heretofore; and among those who will push for recognition and find it is undoubtedly Mr. Prihoda.

The Fionzaley Quartet, when it began its American career 12 years ago, or thereabouts, was an historically constituted group of chamber music performers. To people who attended its concerts, the quartet was Adolfo Betti's violin, accompanied by three other instruments. But today it is not only Mr. Betti's violin, but also Iwan d'Archembeau's violoncello and Louis Bailly's viola. The only purely accompanying instrument remaining in the combination is Alfred Pochon's violin, which plays the second part from the top in the harmony. The institution has progressed, or changed, in parallel manner with the world before which it has appeared, whereas formerly the privileged first violin dominated, now the proletarian cello asserts its equality and one of the two middle tone strata, the viola, has likewise become insurgent. The second violin alone remains submissive. And so the organization is a rather correct picture of present-day society. As it proved this to be the case, the quartet undertook at its concert of November 23 in Aeolian Hall, New York, a discussion of the Russian problem, using as its medium a concerto in one movement by Igor Stravinsky.

The result was the most discordant jangle that could be imagined. Mr. Stravinsky composed the concerto for the Fionzaley men, and the New York performance was the first one anywhere. He could perhaps pass off his work on no other chamber music group in the world but this one, for he would probably have trouble in making any other see the value of the concerto as material to stand in contrast with classic pieces like the Mozart quartet in G major (K 387) and the Schumann quartet in A major, op. 41, No. 3, between which it was placed on the Aeolian Hall program. Mr. Betti, the Fionzaley first violinist, knows the use of such things. For Mr. Betti's genius, the same that ruled Fionzaley policy in 1908, continues to rule it, in spite of all changes of tone balance.

The seventh program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given on November 26 was as follows: Mendelssohn, octette for strings in E flat op. 20; Respighi, "Fontane di Roma"; Stravinsky, orchestral suite from the ballet "Petrushka."

Does not Mendelssohn's octette suffer in being transferred to a large hall, with each of its eight parts many times doubled? It would seem so on hearing it yesterday. The details of its delicate workmanship were somewhat obscured and the magnified version lost the intimate character of chamber music which is properly associated with the work. Nevertheless, it served as a virtuoso piece for the string section of the orchestra and as such was effective, if in quite a different manner from that intended by the composer. Respighi's "Fontane di Roma," given for the first time in Boston two weeks ago, was substituted for Franck's symphonic piece from the Redemption as originally announced. Would that all important new compositions might thus be repeated. Few worthy compositions can be fully understood at a first hearing. Respighi's symphonic poem is a case in point. Yesterday's hearing revealed unexpected beauties of melody and color and it may confidently be said that the composition is a welcome addition to our orchestral repertoire.

Stravinsky's "Petrushka" is distinctly music for the theater. No doubt the many harmonic barbarities serve to heighten the dramatic action. In the concert room they are often tiresome. There is little thematic interest, little to stir the emotions when the music is played apart from the dramatic action. There are clever orchestral effects, it is almost needless to say. The prodigious command of orchestral technique excites astonishment. It must be admitted that there are occasional poetic moments, as in

the final measures of the suite. The program served well to show the virtuosity of the orchestra. Yet it included two works which properly speaking are out of place on a symphony program. Raymond Havens was the pianist in the Stravinsky work, although, as the piano is treated as a purely orchestral instrument, it is to be wondered why his name should be featured when all the musicians of the orchestra distinguished themselves so signally in the interpretation of a difficult and taxing composition.

Two interesting, though somewhat minor recent concerts in England deserve a word of record, because they indicate the musical advance that is taking place on all sides. The little Derbyshire town of New Mills has its local orchestra, conducted by Mr. Baguley Waters, and last week distinguished itself by performing so difficult and modern a work as Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade" suite. At the same concert Dr. Brodsky played the A minor concerto of Bach. This is pretty good for a town of 10,000 inhabitants, though the orchestra was leavened by the presence of a number of professional players, Mr. John Bridge of the Hallé Orchestra playing the solo part in "Scheherazade." The other concert was that given by Mr. Kaye's Symphony Orchestra, mainly composed of young people, at Huddersfield, the program including the Italian symphony of Mendelssohn, the overture to "The Mastersingers" and a suite by Bizet, as well as Saint-Saëns's violin concerto No. 2, performed by the leader of the orchestra. Most of the string players, in addition to Mr. Turner, their leader, are pupils of Mr. Kaye, and several have won prizes in the recent Blackpool Festival.

Three Beethoven programs, which recently presented the 10 Beethoven violin and piano sonatas in three recitals at the University of California, were by Sigmund Beel, violinist, and George Stewart McManus, pianist. Neither piano nor violin dominated except legitimately. Each fell into its proper place, content to let the composer speak instead of forcing effects. Impersonal, intelligent interpretation, their readings were animated, clearly phrased and eloquent. Theirs was a labor of great artistic comprehension, accomplished with honor to themselves and the university.

MUSIC SEASON IN BRADFORD, ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England.—St. George's Hall, Bradford, was opened in 1853, when a great musical festival was organized to celebrate the occasion at which a manuscript work of Mendelssohn received its first performance. The Bradford festivals have fallen into abeyance, but the St. George's Hall still remains the focus and center of Bradford music, and the festival chorus still persists after 70 years of vigorous life. This winter the Festival Choral Society is to give three concerts under Dr. Baird's direction, and at least one other choral society will give three concerts; but the chief interest in Bradford music centers in the subscription concerts and those of the permanent orchestra, also held in the St. George's Hall.

The subscription concerts opened their fifty-sixth season on October 8. At the other seven subscription concerts, the Hallé Orchestra will appear four times, conducted either by Hamilton Harty or by Sir Henry Wood, Busoni, Myra Hess, Arthur Catterall, Cortot, Lamond, and Quiroga will be among the instrumentalists, and Olga Haley, Münthe-Kass, Astra Desmond, John Coates, Corrado and Norman Alin among the vocalists.

The Bradford subscription concerts' committee give also three chamber concerts, one each by the Fionzaley Quartet, the London String Quartet and the Catterall String Quartet.

The concerts of the permanent orchestra have reached the twenty-ninth season. Five concerts are held on Saturday evenings. Mr. Julius Harrison is the conductor. One of the concerts is to be conducted by Mr. Julian Clifford, when his own tone-poem, "Lights Out," will be performed.

Bradford, like Eastbourne and some other watering places, has come into line with Birmingham in the question of what may be called the municipal encouragement of music. In connection with the public baths, the corporation built two halls, the whole erection being known as the Windsor Hall, Morley Street, Bradford. Kings Hall seats 1250 and Queens 550. Last season a series of Saturday concerts was organized, together with some Wednesday matinees, under the direction of Mr. S. Winks, an official of the corporation. In the coming season it is anticipated that the concerts will be both increased in number and improved in quality. There is no limit to the possibilities of this kind of municipal enterprise, either in Bradford or elsewhere.

In the Bradford concerts, there is generally a singer, violinist, and a

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor

BOSTON SYMPHONY HALL

Tonight at 8

Philadelphia—Academy of Music, Mon., Nov. 29, at 8:15. Soloist—Jean Bedetti.
Washington—New Nat'l Theatre, Tues., Nov. 29, at 8:30. Soloist—Frances Alda.
Baltimore—Lyric Theatre, Wed., Dec. 1, at 8:15. Soloist—Frances Alda.
New York—Carnegie Hall, Thurs., Dec. 2, at 8:15.
Brooklyn—Academy of Music, Fri., Dec. 3, at 8:15. Soloist—Mary Jordan.
New York—Carnegie Hall, Sat., Dec. 4, at 2:30. Soloist—Jean Bedetti.

HEIFETZ PLAYS IN MANCHESTER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—The third concert of the Hallé season was made memorable by the violin playing of Heifetz. It was his first appearance in Manchester, and the extravagant advertisements which heralded his coming had raised some prejudice against him amongst the judicious. Not enough, however, to prevent a very large audience from assembling. Criticism of the adverse kind was at once allayed by the nobility of the introductory passage of the Tchaikovsky concerto, and before the end of the first movement of that well-known work Heifetz had won his way to the hearts of his hearers.

It may well be that his musicianship is not fully ripe and that on the score of interpretation he has much to discover. One has not heard him in the concertos of Bach or Brahms. At present, it is enough for one's inner satisfaction to find a player whose tone and quality and natural charm took one captive by its sheer and flawless beauty. Here was a genius of fiddle playing with an indescribable felicity that almost took one's breath away. Warmth of feeling, sentiment, breadth and style, tone rhythm, perfect phrasing, an intonation which no difficulties could catch tripping; every quality of a supremely violinistic kind was there, and there in abundant measure. It was a surprise to find a pupil of the Russian master, Leopold Auer, who was free from exaggerations and who did not offend by tricks and histrionic graces more suitable to the boards than the concert platform; but Heifetz made an excellent impression, on the score of modesty and repose, by the dignity of his manner and the purity of his style.

His technique is one of the most nearly perfect of things imaginable because it is governed and controlled by a fine and overmastering sense of style. Even in the "Caprice" of Paganini, the emptiness of the music was redeemed by this rare quality of style, which animated and gave significance to the dazzling beauty of the technique, which in itself was a thing of pure delight. There was no sense of effort, but all was accomplished with an ease which seemed like nature itself. The freedom of the bowing, and the flexibility of the wrist were as remarkable as the dexterity of the fingers of the left hand. The "Witches' Dance" of Brahms, chosen as an encore piece, was played with an encore animation as the Paganini "Caprice." The difficult recurring sixths were negotiated with unerring skill, and the swiftness and fairy lightness of the piece were never sacrificed to mere showy display. Mendelssohn's beautiful song, "Auf Flügeln des Gesanges," was another of the added pieces which the enthusiasm of the audience extorted from the player, although encores are supposed to be barred at the Hallé concerts, and the noble singing quality of the violinist's tone had an opportunity of revealing itself in a new aspect.

Whatever of musical maturity Heifetz in his present stage of development may be held to come short of, he has nobility of style, mastery of his method and of his instrument, and unerring refinement. It is unfair to compare so young an artist with some of the great masters of interpretation of the past. He may never attain to the heights and depths of some of his forerunners; that is almost too much to expect. But he has his own inalienable qualities and gifts as a violinist; and as a mere executant and master of his craft he stands in a class apart. He is a born master of the fiddle, and has acquired by grace and cultivation an incomparable technique, which includes tone and style and the utmost limit of refinement. The mere quality of his tone is a joy and his technical acquisitions are in the nature of a revelation to this generation.



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FATHERS AND MOTHERS of today realize the importance of an atmosphere of music for their children. Every school has music because of the stimulating effect upon the students and every home should have music to continue the good work started in the schools.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Air Was Hushed and Dreamy

A black and glassy float, opaque and still.
The loch, at furthest ebb supine in sleep.
Reversing, mirrored in its luminous deep.
The calm grey skies; the solemn spurs of hill;
Heather, and corn, and wisps of loitering haze;
The wee white cots, black-hatted, plumed with smoke;
The braes beyond—and when the ripple awoke,
They wavered with the jarred and wavering glaze.
The air was hushed and dreamy.
Evermore
A noise of running water whispered near.
A straggling crow called high and thin.
A bird
Trilled from the birch-leaves.
—W. E. Henley.

One Morning in the Desert

"One day before sunrise we set out from Rabat for the ruins of Roman Volubilis," Edith Wharton relates in her book, "In Morocco."
"From the ferry of the Bou-Regreg we looked backward on a last vision of orange ramparts under a night-blue sky sprinkled with stars; ahead, over gardens still deep in shadow, the walls of Salé were passing from drab to peach-colour in the eastern glow. Dawn is the romantic hour in Africa. . . . At that hour the old Moroccan cities look like the ivory citadels in a Persian miniature, and the fat shopkeepers riding out to their vegetable-gardens like Princes rallying forth to rescue captive maidens.
"Our way led along the highroad from Rabat to the modern port of Kenitra, near the ruins of the Phœnician colony of Meheydia. Just north of Kenitra we struck the trail, branching off eastward to a European village on the light railway between Rabat and Fez, and beyond the railway-sheds and flat-roofed stores the wilderness began, stretching away into clear distances bounded by the hills of the Harb, above which the sun was rising.
"Range after range these translucent hills rose before us; all around the solitude was complete. Village life, and even tent life, naturally gathers about a river-bank or a spring; and the waste we were crossing was of waterless sand bound together by a loose desert growth. Only an abandoned well-curb here and there cast its blue shadow on the yellow field. . . . The light had the preternatural purity which gives a forest of mirage; it was the light in which the magic becomes real, and which helps to understand how, to people living in such an

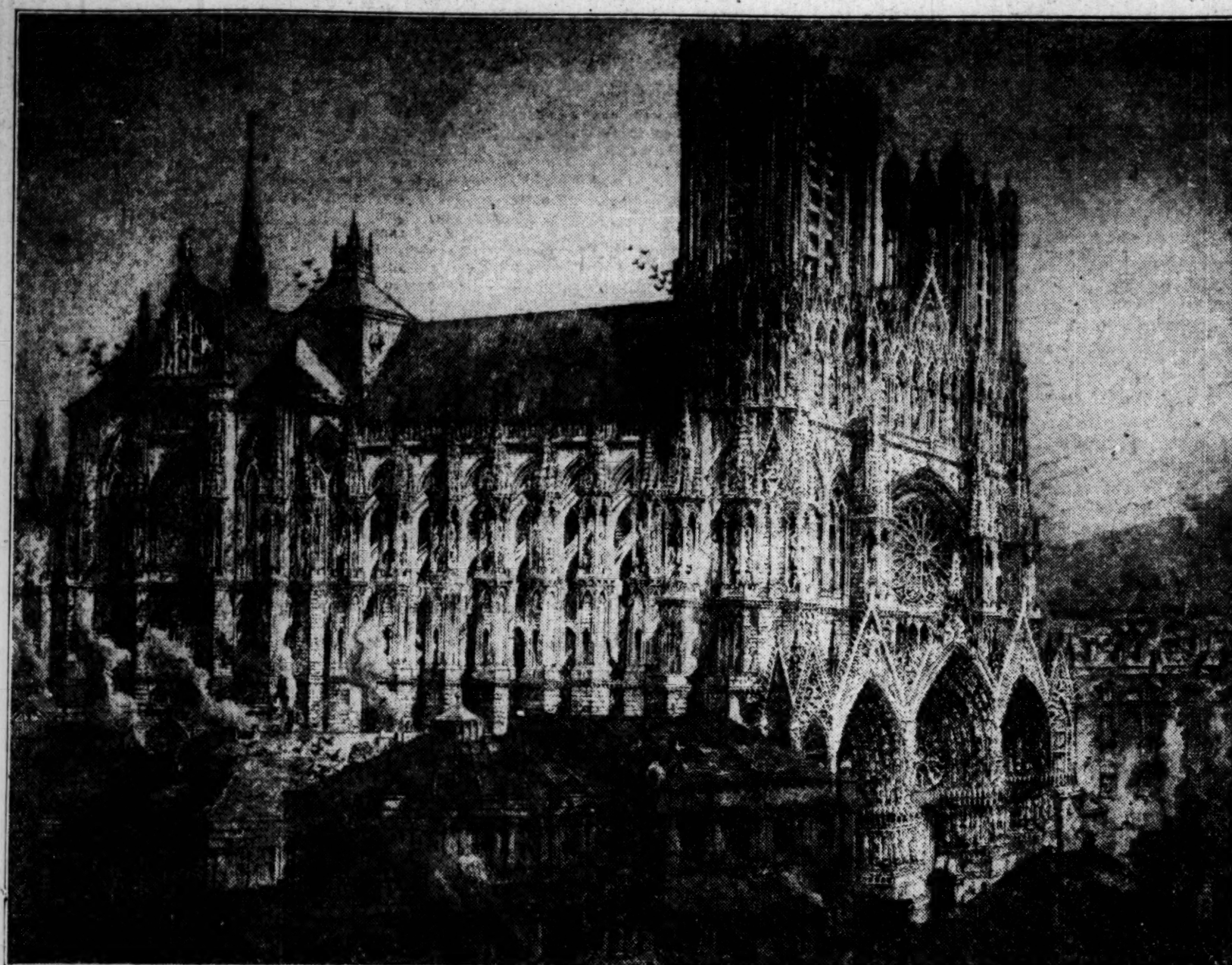
atmosphere, the boundary between fact and dream perpetually fluctuates. "The sand was scored with tracks and ruts innumerable, for the road between Rabat and Fez is traveled not only by French government motors but by native caravans and trains of

yellow course channelled between perpendicular banks of red earth, and marked by a thin line of verdure that widened to fruit-gardens wherever a village had sprung up. We traversed several of these 'sedentary' villages, nurseries of clay houses with thatched

A Late Autumn Day

A thick border of dark green firs bounds the copse—the brown leaves that have fallen from the oaks have lodged on the foliage of the firs and are there supported. . . . Under the

a flood of sunshine pours, and over it is the azure sky. The mingling, shading, and contrast of these colors give a lovely result—the tree is aglow, its foliage ripe with color. . . . From "Hodge and His Masters," by Richard Jefferies.



"Rheims Cathedral," by W. Monk, R. E.

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A Gothic Cathedral

By romance art I mean that art which is usually called Gothic; the art, especially of the North of France, which was developed from the Romanesque. . . . Romance art is but one of many expressions of the life of the Middle Ages, which may be imagined as a crystallization of society. . . . It is not to be doubted that in all this France not only led, but invented where others followed. In a very true sense what we call Gothic is Frenchness of the France which had its center in Paris. . . .

If we seek for causes for the formation of Gothic art out of its immediate antecedent we shall find the first and chief in the general historical facts of the period. In such a time of growth and consolidation a corresponding change in the arts must follow. The transition in architecture coincides with great changes in the constitution of town communities and the status of the workman. Romanesque architecture, outside Italy at least, was monastic and feudal, and the builders were attached to the soil. Gothic, on the other hand, is the architecture of towns, guilds, and masters who were free to pass from place to place.

The binding together of groups for a common purpose belongs in some degree to all societies, and guilds of craftsmen probably continued in existence in Italy, at least, from Roman days. . . . When the towns of Northern France became communes, the guilds became regular schools of craftsmanship. A medieval town was a sort of craft university, and Gothic art is the art of the Mason's guild. . . .

Rheims cathedral opens the period of perfect maturity. A more ancient church having been burnt, the present structure was begun in 1211, and the choir was occupied in 1241. The nave and the west end soon followed, and the great west porch was built about the middle of the thirteenth century. The west front is a miracle of imagination and workmanship and the planning and proportions of the interior are of the greatest beauty. The supports, neither too massive nor slender, still stand perfectly upright. The plan is one of the most unaltered left us. . . . —W. R. Lethaby in "Medieval Art."

The Garden Stretches Southward

And on we went; but ere an hour had passed.
We reach'd a meadow slanting to the North;
Down which a well-worn pathway
Cours'd us
To one green wicket in a privet hedge;
This, yielding, gave into a grassy walk
Thro' crowded lilac-ambush trimly
pruned;
And one warm gust, full-fed with
perfume blew
Beyond us, as we enter'd in the cool.
The garden stretches southward.
In the midst
A cedar spread his dark-green layers
of shade.
The garden-glasses shone, and mo-
mentally
The twinkling laurel scatter'd silver
lights.
—Lord Tennyson.

In the Region of Romance

Did the persons in contemporary novels never meet? In so little a world their paths must often have crossed, their orbits must have intersected, though we hear nothing about the adventure from the accredited narrators. In historical fiction authors make their people meet real men and women of history—Louis XI., Lazarus, Mary Queen of Scots, General Webb, Moses, the Man in the Iron Mask, Marie Antoinette; the list is endless. But novelists, in spite of Mr. Thackeray's advice to Alexandre Dumas, and of his own example in "Rebecca and Rowena," have not introduced each other's characters. Dumas never pursued the fortunes of the Master of Ravenswood after he was picked up by that coasting vessel in the Kelpie's Flow. Sometimes a meeting between characters in novels by different hands looks all but unavoidable. "Pendennis" and "David Copperfield" came out simultaneously in numbers, yet Pen never encountered Steerforth at the University, nor did Warrington, in his life of journalism, Jostle against a reporter named David Copperfield. One fears that the Major would have called Steerforth a tiger, that Pen would have been very loftily condescending to the nephew of Betsy Trotwood. . . . Most of those delightful sets of old friends, the Dickens and Thackeray people, might well have met, though they belonged to very different worlds. In older novels, too, it might easily have chanced that Mr. Edward Waverley of Waverley Honour, came into contact with Lieutenant Booth, or, after the Forty-five, with Thomas Jones, or, in Scotland, Balmahounie might have fostered with Lieutenant Lismahagow. Might not even Jennie Deans have crossed the path of Major Lambert of the "Virginians," and been helped on her way by that good man? . . . It is agreeable to wonder what all these very real people would have thought of their companions in the region of Romance, and to guess how their natures would have acted and reacted on each other. —From "Old Friends," by Andrew Lang.

"The officer remarked cheerfully that somebody might turn up, and we all sat down in the sled.
"A Berber woman, cropping up from nowhere, came and sat beside us. She had the thin sun-tanned face of her kind, brilliant eyes touched with khaki, high cheek-bones, and the exceedingly short upper lip which gives such charm to the smile of the young nomad women. Her dress was the usual faded cotton shift, hooked on the shoulders with brass or silver clasps. . . . and wound about with a vague drapery in whose folds a brown baby wriggled.
"The coolness of dawn had vanished and the sun beat down from a fierce sky. The village on the railway was too far off to be reached on foot, and there were probably no mules there to spare. Nearer at hand there was no sign of help: not a fortified farm, or even a circle of nomad tents. It was the unadorned desert—and we waited.
"Not in vain; for after an hour or two, from far off in the direction of the hills, there appeared an army with banners. We stared at it unbelievably. The mirage, of course! We were too sophisticated to doubt it. . . . The chauffeur thought otherwise. 'Good! That's a pilgrimage from the mountains. They're going to Salé. . . .'
"And so they were! And as we hung on their approach, and speculated as to the chances of their stopping to help, I had time to note the beauty of this long train winding toward us under parti-colored banners. There was something celestial, almost diaphanous, in the hundreds of figures turbaned and draped in white, marching slowly through the hot colorless radiance over the hot colorless sand.
"The most part were on foot, or bestriding tiny donkeys, but a stately Calid rode alone at the end of the line on a horse saddled with crimson velvet; and to him our officer appealed.
"The Calid courteously responded, and twenty or thirty pilgrims were ordered to harness themselves to the motor and haul it back to the trail, while the rest of the procession moved hieratically onward. . . .
"Through a golden heat-haze we struggled on to the hills. The country was fallow, and in great part too sandy for agriculture; but here and there we came on one of the deep-set Moroccan rivers, with a reddish-

conical roofs, in gardens of fig, apricot and pomegranate that must be so many pink and white paradises after the winter rains. . . .
"After a time we left oases and villages behind us and were in the mountains of the Harb, tolling across a high sandy plateau. Far off a fringe of vegetation showed promise of shade and water, and at last, against a pale mass of olive-trees, we saw the sight which, at whatever end of the world one comes upon it, wakes the same sense of awe: the ruin of a Roman city."

"The great men of culture are those who have had a passion for diffusing, for making prevail, for carrying from one end of society to the other, the best knowledge, the best ideas of their time; who have laboured to divest knowledge of all that was harsh, uncouth, difficult, abstract, professional, exclusive; to humanize it, to make it efficient outside the clique of the cultivated and learned, yet still retaining the best knowledge and thought of the time, and a true source, therefore, of sweetness and light.—Matthew Arnold.

Spreading Knowledge

"The great men of culture are those who have had a passion for diffusing, for making prevail, for carrying from one end of society to the other, the best knowledge, the best ideas of their time; who have laboured to divest knowledge of all that was harsh, uncouth, difficult, abstract, professional, exclusive; to humanize it, to make it efficient outside the clique of the cultivated and learned, yet still retaining the best knowledge and thought of the time, and a true source, therefore, of sweetness and light.—Matthew Arnold.

Abounding Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE great desire of mankind has always been for good, even though some methods for attaining good have been altogether mistaken. Mortals have not known that good is Truth, which is the one infinitely abounding, all-satisfying and forever benefitting power of the universe. This is understood in Christian Science, verifying, as it does, the words of Christ Jesus, who, manifesting the truth, said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."
In the world's many methods of seeking good, the great fact has been overlooked that Truth gives abundant life, and that whatever is really good is demonstrable, for good is one with Truth, as indeed, so is Life. Christian Science shows the way of demonstration, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, being the key to the demonstration of Truth, and the method it reveals proves good to be boundless and present every instant as infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation. Wherever, therefore, a want seems present, the need is for more understanding of Truth and its application to human affairs. The wise course, accordingly, is to utilize, through spiritual sense, the teachings of the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings.

When Paul was explaining that the only foundation for spiritual building was the Christ, the spiritual idea, or Truth, he included the reminder that it was foolishness to seek another foundation or basis of wisdom, either in person or material possessions, void of reality; and he concluded, "All things are yours; whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come; all are yours; and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's." This is by way of proclaiming the necessity for each one proving man's relation to abounding good, God, and to the right idea of his fellow men, also his dominion over the seeming reversal of good. The knowledge of Truth leads to the demonstration of omnipotent and omnipresent Life and its abounding harmony, counteracting death and discord, and the "sting of death," sin. Hence every one can maintain vital connections with good, which derives nothing from the possession of good, irrespective of personal sense or matter; and this will be learned some time, somewhere, though we may not hear the call of wisdom now. Whereas, error may seem to abound and hide the light of Truth and Life, the eternal fact of spiritual sense is that truth and grace, sufficient for Life's verities, do "much more abound." Well is it to recognize the steady flow of copious truth through the teaching of Christian Science which divine Love has revealed to this age. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (pp. 8 and 9), Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, writes, "Spiritual love makes man conscious that God is his Father, and the consciousness of God as Love gives man power with untold furtherance. Then God becomes to him the All-presence—quenching sin; the All-power—giving life, health, holiness; the All-science—all law and gospel."

The knowledge of spiritual truth, then, being the means for manifesting abounding good, either of health, supply, wisdom, capacity, goodness, or happiness, it is evident that these blessings are not to be found in matter. Since the methods of Truth are the exact opposite of those of error, a phase of Truth's operation is the uncovering of what seems to stand in the way of Truth's demonstration of good. The hope of finding limitless good in matter, or any degree of good in it, is but a covering of self-deception, a snare and disappointment. Great material wealth is not synonymous with unlimited good, although some have seemed to infer that there is similar bearing in these unlike conditions. The works of Christ Jesus indicated the way to true existence without limitation; they contrast vividly with the ordinary concept of limitation.
So long as one has not utilized Truth sufficiently to repeat Jesus' demonstrations, to raise the dead, walk on the water, still the storm, fast forty days, overcome the most subtle temptations to false ambition, place and power, been able to rise above betrayal, crucifixion, and the claim of death, then it cannot be said of him that he has risen above the belief of laws of limitation. Even so long as one is still visible to material sense, one has not risen out of the claim of life in matter and its apparent denial of infinite Spirit; and this exit must be made gradually and gently through spiritual understanding and good works that help others in the way of Christ.

Having great material possessions is no manifestation of conscious, limitless being, as we are shown in the lesson of the rich young man, and that of the rich man and Lazarus, by Jesus' refusal of the kingdoms of the world, and his saying, "My kingdom is not of this world." In Science, it is seen that divine Love is the boundless source of well-being, that Mind is always available supply for any right purpose, for Mind is substance. Notwithstanding what form matter seems to take, it is

not substance, and it cannot procure the heavenly gifts—wholeness and the joys of Spirit. Selfishness is one of the worst forms of poverty. What mortals have use of is for their stewardship, their responsibility for right service. Principle enables them to choose the best use for the means at their disposal, that which will do the most good. Truth is limitless and constant provision, and Mrs. Eddy's writings unchangeably turn thought to selfless love and the abundance of Truth. God abounds to man perpetually, and beyond human conception. The apostle Paul gave this practical recommendation, "And God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work."

Walking and Music

To sing, hum, burble, whistle or generally adumbrate music is at once the distinction and the pride, the duty and the pleasure of walkers. . . . the most moderately and modestly musical of men become on a walk encyclopedic in their range of melody and Protean in their variety of tone-color. There is surely some natural kinship between—adante, movement, accompaniment—are full of suggestive metaphor; and the sacred symbol of both arts is the wooden stick which marks the strides of the walker and pulsates to the heart-beats of the orchestra.

The most obvious ground for this kinship is rhythm. The simple beat of the foot on the ground, with the natural swing of the body above it, suggests inevitably the beat of the musical bar. It is difficult to walk for long under the sway of that regular "one, two, one, two" without fitting a melody to it; it is even more difficult to hear a melody played or sung when walking without dropping instinctively into its rhythm. A London crowd, that most apathetic of masses, begins to march in unison when a barrel-organ strikes up the "Soldiers of the Queen" or the Intermezzo of Mascagni or some other item from the repertory of mechanical music; and if ever you wish to deride, condemn, trample on and . . . triumph over a tune (which happens to all of us sometimes), there is nothing more satisfying than to walk past the band or gramophone from whence it issues at a step cutting clean across its rhythm. Had the Sirens lived on land, Odysseus would have needed no wax in his ears; he could have waited till they began their incantation (in a flat, three-four time, sixty bars to the minute, lusingando), and then walked by at a brisk step, matched to a breezy anapaestic song or to the incomparable rhythm of his own hexameters. —"Walking Essays," by A. H. Sidgwick.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Question of Class Consciousness

LORD COWDRAY, a British peer with a wide experience of labor problems in many parts of the world, delivering his recent rectorial address in Aberdeen University, laid it down that the question of the hour in all industrial matters was the discovery of the ideal wage. For the reason given, Lord Cowdray is an ill man to differ from, but the fact remains that, just because the world continues to spin, the fixing of an ideal wage, in anything like permanency, must remain impossible. It may be as well for Capital to face the facts now as later. The day of wages as an accepted economic fundamental is over. Labor is not out for fixing an ideal wage, it is out for its share of the profits of industry. No doubt, on its way to the millennium, it will take advantage of Lord Cowdray's and any one else's bridges, but as bridges, and as bridges only. And perhaps in this way alone can the problem of increased production be solved, a problem which every authority insists is a preliminary to economic stability, but which Labor doggedly resists.

The dominant fear of Labor is that any increased output will have the effect of swelling the already excessive toll taken by Capital, while at the same time enlarging the area of unemployment. As a defense against this, it has supported the labor restrictions of the trades-union, and adopted the expedient known as "ca' canny." These, however, are defensive works. Its great offensive has always taken the shape of the demand for more wages. So long as this demand was sufficiently insignificant not seriously to increase prices, the resulting vicious circle was not developed as an object lesson. But the time came when certain resulting facts were forced upon the attention of the worker. First, an increase in wages meant a corresponding increase in the cost of production, which increase the manufacturer met by raising his prices. Consequently the worker being, in the majority of cases, the chief purchaser, he found himself paying for his own rise in wages by his increased cost of living. Nor did the matter end here. Every increase in the cost of manufactures, especially in the cost of luxuries, meant a proportionate decrease of purchasers, and this forced a corresponding decrease in production, and so in employment. The worker might endeavor to meet this by "ca' canny," but the remedy, being out of Principle, could only increase the cost of production further, and so aggravate the condition it was intended to cure.

When Labor made this simple discovery it began to change its method. Its new ideals were expressed in terms of Syndicalism. But here once more it found itself amidst submerged rocks. It was all very well, as so devoted a Labor leader as Philip Snowden pointed out, in England, to propose to take over the mines, the factories, and the railways, but it required a knowledge of organization and an educated intelligence to run these, which the workers did not possess. In England, in France, and in the United States, the workers were too conservative to be rushed into undigested revolutionary schemes. But in Russia and, in a much less degree, in Italy, there was not the same restraint. The managerial staff was shouldered aside, and either dislocation or collapse followed. In Italy it was dislocation. In Russia the "great experiment" went too far to be checked, and the end was collapse. Even Russia has now discovered that a country cannot survive without its intelligence, and the hated "black coats" are being recalled to their posts. The crude attempt to enjoy the fruits of capitalism, while destroying Capital, has proved as practical as killing the goose which lays the golden egg.

Recognizing this, Labor in the West has sought another solution of the problem. It has determined by constitutional action to gain control of government, and then by revolutionary legislation, revolutionary that is to say in the sense of revolutionizing the laws, to bring about legally entirely different social and economic conditions. The progress of this campaign is, in certain countries, England for example, much more advanced than the ordinary person thinks. The trades-unions are no longer out for higher wages, though they may take these in their stride; they are out for an entirely new distribution of the fruits of labor, and they are not particularly interested by what means this is reached. That is why so deep a thinker as Lord Haldane is preaching the abolition of class consciousness, which, he points out, contrary to some people's hopes, can only be got rid of by getting rid of the classes. Labor, he points out, is in a huge majority, and Labor is in the dangerous temper of a man who feels that he is dispossessed. Revolutions in the past, history rightly insists, were produced not by what was, but by what had been. Louis XVI, in other words, paid the penalty not of his own misdemeanors, but of those of Louis XIV and Père Duchesne and of Louis XV and the Abbé Dubois. It was precisely the same in the case of Nicholas II. Therefore, Lord Haldane preaches the gospel of service, convinced that if the democracy sees that the government is in earnest it will rally to its support rather than build barricades.

The worker is dissatisfied, Lord Haldane warns his audience, not because he is working, but because he is working without any control over his labor. He feels that he has no real say in an economic state organized on the basis of Capital. In a sense, Lord Haldane admits this is true, and it is this very element of truth on which class consciousness feeds. Class consciousness, therefore, is the enemy which holds the field, and against class consciousness the wise statesman should direct his attack. The attack, however, must be planned not with a mere view to destruction, but with the idea of constructing a new system. The worker is rebelling not against Capital qua Capital, but against the domination of Capital. To destroy Capital outright is simply to destroy the state with it, as the Russian experiment has shown. But it is not necessary to do this. It is only

necessary to destroy the domination of Capital by a new system which shall distribute the profits according to merit. In this way you substitute service for domination; and in this way, in the opinion of Lord Haldane, the bridge may be built by which men can pass, in peaceable revolution, from the old order to the new.

Many political engineers will draw the plans of such bridges during the next few years. But Lord Haldane is no ordinary engineer, and his warning deserves much more than ordinary attention. That the spread of class consciousness is the great dynamic force behind the present world unrest is a postulate that leads to little disagreement. The question is how to overcome it so that reasonable satisfaction may be afforded to all. As a suggestion to a means of affording such satisfaction the advice of Lord Haldane may not be exactly new, but it deserves attention as coming from a man who does not speak lightly, but measures every word.

Criticism and the Calculating Machine

It is not necessary to hold a brief for the literary style of the President of the United States in order to form a very decided opinion as to the tone, temper, and ability displayed in Dr. Hale's attack upon it. There was a time when Dr. Hale was amongst the most enthusiastic of Mr. Wilson's admirers. He even constituted himself Mr. Wilson's biographer. But that was in the good old days when he believed the President to be smiling upon the Kaiser. Today all this is changed. The panegyrist is become the satirist. To tell the truth, Dr. Hale has made the change from extreme to extreme with an agility Polycarp regarded as impossible, and it is only necessary to turn to his book to be assured of this. The pity for his own reputation as a critic is that he did not make the discovery earlier.

The critical method of Dr. Hale is, indeed, mathematical rather than exegetical. Given a spacious leisure and a knowledge of the multiplication tables, it might be employed elsewhere with remarkable results. He has enumerated adjectives and verbs, he has classified superlatives, he has counted the intensifications, and he has catalogued the "I am sure's" and the "I once more's." This only gives, it is true, a faint idea of his industry, but the attenuated results derivable from it may be studied in one of his own reverberating discoveries. By diligent counting, Dr. Hale has unearthed a passage in Mr. Wilson's writings which yields precisely one verb and thirty adjectives to one hundred and eight words. Instantly he applies the critical enumerating attachment to the pages of some twenty prominent writers, with the precise result which might have been looked for by so uncritical a person as the general reader. Now, observe Dr. Hale's method. He selects a particular passage from Mr. Wilson's writings and counts it out, word by word, against passages, of the same length, taken from numerically identical pages of his assorted competitors, with the result predestined to the experiment. But supposing any person desirous of proving long sentences to be an enormity, the perfection and simplicity of Dr. Hale's method will become instantly apparent. You select the longest you can find of Ruskin's titanic sentences. Then you turn to, say, page 150 of Macaulay's History and of a dozen other books, and take the first complete sentence on each page. The result you set out to attain, and knew you would attain before you set out, is attained—Q. E. D. Here you have literary criticism after the very method of Euclid.

Nor is Dr. Hale any happier when he assumes the gown of the grammarian, for he is evidently totally unacquainted with the dictum of a famous authority that "a real grammarian" is "one who does not lay down rules only, but is anxious to ascertain on what usages are founded." He is very much disturbed at the habit Mr. Wilson sometimes indulges of ending a sentence with a preposition. One trembles to think what would be revealed if the books of the great writers were subjected to the mathematical test on this point. But, as a matter of fact, usage has long ago grabbed the preposition as part of the verb, so that one of the real grammarians, writing of his own habit of breaking this rule, adds slyly, "I know, in saying this, that I am at variance with the rules taught at very respectable institutions for enabling young ladies to talk unlike their elders; but this I cannot help; and I fear this is an offense of which I have been, and yet may be, very often guilty."

Then again, Dr. Hale is very much displeased with Mr. Wilson for his use of that terrible abbreviation, "very pleased." No doubt the rule is on the Doctor's side, but think of all the distinguished offenders, if time and the calculating machine were only employed, who would assuredly have to do penance with the President. Half a century ago all that one of the great grammarians would say for the "much" was that he preferred it as more conformable to usage. Like every other victory of usage, it is to be suspected that that of "very pleased" over "very much pleased" is complete today.

It would not do, however, to take Dr. Hale too seriously. He is obviously almost as provoked with the President as was the gentleman who wrote to Dean Alford concerning his admiration for the grammar of the Bible and Shakespeare. The difference is that the Dean unkindly gave publicity to the letter of his correspondent, whilst Dr. Hale has given away himself. "When I was at school," explained the critic in question, "it was the habit of my tutor to give his class specimens of bad English for correction. You will be surprised to hear that those specimens were chiefly from Scripture. They were given with all reverence, nevertheless. It was because the readiest examples were to be had from the Bible, that any were taken from that source at all. Again, Shakespeare is held up by you as a pattern to modern granunarians. With all respect, I cannot understand how any man, with the education you must have received, could venture to insinuate such a dogma as this. Any one, with even the insufficient light which Murray affords, may detect numberless errors in every play which Shakespeare has written." Without doing anything so foolish as to compare the style of Mr. Wilson with that

of the Authorized Version or of Shakespeare, it may perhaps be legitimate to take leave of the lucubrations of Dr. Hale with the informing sentence in which the Dean summed up the effort of his critic—"This is rich indeed."

Art Hospitality

THE success of C. R. W. Nevinston's show of pictures in New York, following the exhibitions of Ambrose McEvoy and Alfred Wolmark—all Englishmen—is a reminder of the hospitality of the American art public to British artists. The gates are ever open. At this moment the Garden Club of America is arranging to welcome, in New York, the flower pictures by Frank Galsworthy, John Galsworthy's cousin, and a member of the Royal Horticultural Society of England. This is as it should be. Art has no frontier, and the more British and American artists mingle, the better it will be for the confraternity of the English-speaking peoples.

America's hospitality to foreign art is of long standing. The Barbizon and Impressionist painters found their chief market across the Atlantic, and if the purchases were often made through the ears, not through the eyes, what else could be expected from men who had advanced from poverty to riches, and who bought names because a busy life in the pursuit of commerce had not given them time to study the subtleties of vision, and the nuances of technique. But the days when one buyer purchased twenty Monets, because Monet was the name of the moment, have passed: also the days when two rich Americans in Paris visited Cazin in his studio and bought everything he had for cash. Today a growing number of American collectors are buying nothing but American pictures. An authority calculates that there are at least forty such collectors. In art, the time prophesied by Emerson in "The American Scholar" has, in part, arrived. It will quite arrive when the authorities make up their minds to found a gallery of "Contemporary American Arts and Crafts," for which all artists and craftsmen are waiting, and for which the most ardent are appealing in letters to the press.

England, having a much longer art tradition, is naturally ahead of America in this respect. For years she has had in the Tate Gallery a national gallery of British art, and she is now building a gallery of "Contemporary Foreign Art," in which American pictures will have an important place. But for some reason or another (is it the natural modesty of the American artist?), pictures painted in America have not made much headway in London. Why do not American artists follow the example of Messrs. Nevinston, McEvoy and Wolmark, to name but three, and take their pictures over to London? With the exception of the collection gathered together by Mr. Reisinger, and shown at Shepherds Bush a few years ago, untraveled Londoners have had hardly any opportunity of seeing pictures painted in America.

This is not England's fault. She is, and always has been, most hospitable to the artists of other countries, and London would welcome the idea, which has already been suggested, that the opening of the gallery of "Contemporary Foreign Art," at Milbank, should be signalized by the exhibition of a collection of American contemporary pictures.

In the past England has done all she could to honor and popularize American artists. She has opened her arms to the eminent Americans who have elected to settle in London, and given them the highest art honors at her disposal (Sargent was offered the presidency of the Royal Academy), and has poured money into their pockets. It is only necessary to mention the names of J. S. Sargent, R. A., J. J. Shannon, R. A., Edwin Abbey, R. A., Mark Fisher, R. A. And although Whistler never became a Royal Academician (he did not want to be one) it was in England he lived, and it was in England that he found most of his few but fit great admirers.

When the gallery of "Contemporary American Arts and Crafts" is founded is it too much to hope that there will be an interchange of exhibitions between England and America, and an interchange of visiting artists and craftsmen who will acquaint one another with their experiences and ideals, accompanied by the hospitality that men of letters of the two countries have found so pleasant and profitable?

Lengthening Lamplit Hours

ALL at once, it seems, in the northern latitudes of the United States, and before the realization comes that the fading greens in the pasture lot and the falling leaves in groves and forests have again signaled the approach of winter, the earlier twilight hour, followed almost suddenly by deepening shadows, brings the pleasant promise of long evenings beside the library table or the cheery study lamp. Possibly some have failed to take note of a striking characteristic of those people who have always made their homes in those sections of the country where the divisions between the four seasons of the year are most definitely marked. This characteristic seems to be that they most cordially welcome each of these seasonal changes as they occur and recur, much as one would greet an old and tried friend who has been absent on a journey. Spring and summer, autumn and winter, come and go in their allotted times, and each receives its cordial greeting and its respectful adieu. No matter with what haste and unseemly confusion winter may announce its advent; no matter how it may have lingered and worn out its welcome; no matter how the cheering colors and breezes of spring may be missed, or how satisfying and restful the long, dreamy days of summer, the code of etiquette, established by custom, if not by necessity, compels the speeding of the parting and the greeting of the coming guest.

And so it is that in the first weeks after the sun passes over the line on its annual journey to carry summer to the lands far down beyond the equator, when the promise of approaching winter is assured, and when the gardens and the orchards have yielded their last contributions to the season's stores, there comes a satisfying realization that the long lamplit evenings, the pleasant hours for quiet study and uninterrupted reading, have again arrived. They bring their memories, some glad and some sad, but,

more than this, they bring their own new opportunities. Just now there are a thousand and one things to be done in preparation for the approaching holiday season. There are letters to be written, and long letters too, to the absent ones, and these must be sent on their way, some perhaps half round the world. There are a half dozen books and a score of magazines carefully laid aside, perhaps, to be read and enjoyed at leisure. And there are indoor games to be played, of course, and school lessons to be mastered, to say nothing of the preparations for skating and coasting, almost unfailing accompaniments of the vacation period.

One permitted for the first time to observe the flexible routine of a winter evening in New England, for instance, or in any section of the great north country of the United States or Canada, could not fail to be convinced that it indicates and suggests nothing of idleness. It reflects nothing of the long period of enforced inactivity of the arctic and antarctic regions, nor yet of the siesta seasons of the tropics. Seasonal activities, as viewed in New England in winter, are as intense, though of a different kind, as those of the summer or spring. Just now, as one recalls the long evenings of other years, the shaded table lamp, the toy-strewn floor, the popping corn, the half-empty apple basket, the opened book held in a tender hand, the northeast wind beating insistently against closed shutters, the jingle of passing sleigh bells, the tick of the clock as it marks the seconds and the hours, one cannot fail to extend a welcoming hand to the evening hours, the lengthening lamplit hours, of the returning winter. They bring, as their predecessors have brought, always, to some one, tender memories, perhaps, but always new joys and new opportunities.

Editorial Notes

BOLSHEVISM is bending the knee to capitalism. This is a rather blunt way of putting it, but not less blunt than the latest Soviet decree itself, a decree that admits, without the slightest compunction, the need for foreign capital to exploit the natural riches of Russia. There was a time, and it can be measured back in months, when the word "capital" brought a hiss and a shout of derision from the mob in the streets of Moscow. The Communist looked upon the capitalist as his bitter enemy, and made it his business to drive moneyed interests to cover, if not into exile. Time has brought changes. Bolshevism, struggling to assert itself, has failed to supply the wants of Russia, and, apparently, can no longer stand alone. It opens the doors to capital, and, in doing so, begins a momentous chapter in the history of the country, a chapter over which other nations, in which the agents of Lenin and Trotzky have got a foothold, would do well to ponder.

DR. BEDRICH STEPANEK, who is to be the new Tzecho-Slovakian Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at Washington, was Chief of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Prague during the Paris Peace Conference. He made a spectacular flight from Austria across the Adriatic in a small open boat during the war, and was actively engaged in preparing the Tzech revolution against the dual monarchy. He was for some time the right hand of Dr. Benes in the Tzech Foreign Office. He follows the brilliant young diplomatist, Jan G. Masaryk, who has brought to a high plane the reputation of Tzecho-Slovakia in the estimation of the American people. At home the name of Masaryk has come to be something like a household word. And no wonder, with Thomas G. Masaryk steering the political bark of the nation, and his daughter Alice firmly controlling the social and educational machine!

It is a striking idea to raise an enduring memorial to the founder of modern Zionism by the reafforestation of much-denuded Palestine. It seems to measure up to the bigness of Dr. Herzl's work, though it stands out strikingly against the background of modesty, amounting to shyness, which was such a salient characteristic of that great man. Theodor Herzl always gave the impression of being happiest when out of the limelight's glare. He was latterly literary editor of the Viennese "Neue Freie Press," and his workroom in his Vienna home was a quiet retreat as much given up to his estimable play-writing as to the organization of one of the greatest movements of our times.

AMONG all the proposed solutions for the housing shortage, it would perhaps be difficult to find one more novel than that of the carpenter in an English town who set his wits and his tools to work together and constructed a cozy little bungalow on wheels in which he and his wife have taken up their abode. It is a clever piece of work apparently containing all of the necessary comforts of home arranged in the most compact fashion. To be sure, there is not much space available for books and music, but that is a deficit that can be made up, for such a bungalow may be rolled to a position within easy reach of library or concert hall.

ONE is almost inclined to label as a piece of poetic justice the fact that Connecticut, the State in which women have labored for their enfranchisement so long and against such determined opposition, on the part of politicians who apparently feared the end of their régime, should lead the nation in the number of women elected to its state Legislature. Connecticut's election of five women legislators, one of whom bears the title "Reverend" before her name, leads one to look hopefully toward that State for the inauguration of at least some of those reforms which thoughtful women, and men, too, of the United States have long been advocating.

IN AN article nearly two columns in length, a New York newspaper writer decides that there are no statistics that will give credence to the assertion that the use of narcotic drugs is replacing that of liquor. The article makes it clear in the first two paragraphs that no conclusive facts have been obtainable. The headline above it, however, perhaps written for the running reader and the man who reads over the other man's shoulder, announces: "Whisky Habit Gives Place to Narcotic Drugs."